Meteorological Atlas of the Northern Hemisphere Lower Stratosphere for January and February 1989 During the Airborne Arctic Stratospheric Expedition

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration Office of Management Scientific and Technical Information Division Meteorological Atlas of the Northern Hemisphere Lower Stratosphere for January and February 1989 During the Airborne Arctic Stratospheric Expedition

by

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PREFACE Northern Hemisphere meteorological data for the months of January and February 1989 in the lower stratosphere are shown. National Meteorological Center (NMC) data, and Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS) data are used to display polar stereographic projections of 100 mb temperatures, 50 mb temperatures, 50 mb geopotential heights, total ozone, and Ertel's potential vorticity (Epv) on both 400 K and 460 K isentropic surfaces. In addition, latitude/height cross sections at 10°E of balanced wind isotachs, wind vectors, potential temperature, and temperature are also shown. Horizontal traces of NASA ER-2 and DC-8 flight tracks are also included. Vertical profiles of NMC temperatures following flight paths of both aircraft are shown. In addition, vertical profiles of wind speed are contoured following the ER-2 for estimating the lateral penetration into the polar vortex, while vertical profiles of Ertel's potential vorticity are included for estimating the vertical penetration of the DC-8 into the stratosphere.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Airborne Arctic Stratospheric Expedition (AASE) was primarily conducted over the January and February 1989 time period. The goals of the mission, as stated in the original mission document, were: 1) to study the production and loss mechanisms of ozone in the north polar stratospheric environment, and 2) to study the effect on the ozone distribution of the Arctic polar vortex and of the cold temperatures associated with the formation of polar stratospheric clouds (PSC). The mission was performed using the high-altitude NASA ER-2 aircraft, and the long-range NASA DC-8 aircraft. Both of these planes were operated out of Stavanger Norway (59°N, 5.6°E) from January to mid-February 1989

The purpose of this atlas is to provide a meteorological background for the AASE mission. The atlas also provides experimenters with both a cross check on their results, a global perspective with which to view those results, and an introduction to the National Meteorological Center (NMC) stratospheric analyses.

The atlas is divided into 4 sections. The first section describes the NMC and Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS) data used herein. The second section shows daily plots of: 50 mb temperature (polar stereographic projection), 100 mb temperature (polar projection), 50 mb geopotential height (polar projection), TOMS total ozone (polar projection), Ertel's potential vorticity (Epv) on both 400 K and 460 K isentropic surfaces (both on separate polar projections), a cross section at 10°E of temperature and potential temperature (latitude vs. altitude contour), and a cross section of balanced wind isotachs and wind vectors at 10°E (latitude vs. altitude contour). The third section shows the horizontal trace of the ER-2 and DC-8 flight tracks (polar projections). Finally, the fourth section shows the vertical profiles of temperatures and winds following the ER-2 flight track, and vertical profiles of temperatures and Epv following the DC-8 flight track.

2. DATA DESCRIPTIONS

A. National Meteorological Center data (NMC)

The NMC geopotential heights and temperatures used here are derived from two analysis systems: 1) tropospheric fields from 1000 mb to 100 mb, and 2) stratospheric analyses from 70 mb to 0.4 mb. Both analysis systems use National Environmental Satellite Data Information Service (NESDIS) satellite derived temperature profiles. These profiles serve as the an integral component of both analysis systems.

The tropospheric portion of the NESDIS temperature retrieval uses High Resolution Infrared Sounder (HIRS II) and Microwave Sounding Unit (MSU) data from both the NOAA-10 and NOAA-11 satellites. In the stratosphere, the NOAA-10 HIRS II and MSU radiances are combined with mapped NOAA-11 Stratospheric Sounding Unit (SSU) radiances. The mapped NOAA-11 SSU radiances have been interpolated to the NOAA-10 HIRS II and MSU measurement locations.

The operational analyses now use satellite temperature retrievals based on a minimum variance simultaneous retrieval method (Goldberg et al., 1988; Fleming et al. 1988; and Fleming et al. 1986). The minimum variance retrieval method is not dependent on week-old regression coefficients of co-located radiosonde data with satellite radiances as was done in the past. It is also important to note, however, that the NMC data are independent of ozone, since the HIRS channel 2 (9.6 mm) which is sensitive to ozone, is not utilized in the temperature retrievals (Smith et al., 1979).

The Global Data Acquisition System (GDAS) 1000 mb to 100 mb tropospheric fields are 1200 GMT daily global operational analyses (described by McPherson et al.,

1979). These tropospheric analyses result from optimal interpolation of radiosonde observations (RAOBS) and the NESDIS NOAA-10 and NOAA-11 satellite temperature retrievals with first-guess fields provided by the NMC prediction model.

The Northern Hemisphere stratospheric analyses developed by the NMC Climate Analysis Center are 1200 GMT operational analyses at the 70-0.4 mb pressure levels, produced from satellite temperature retrievals and RAOBS via a modified Cressman analysis (Gelman et al., 1987). The NESDIS satellite temperature retrievals serve as the first-guess field for the analyses. The NMC analyses below 10 mb are heavily dependent on RAOBS (particularly over the continents), but less dependent on the RAOBs and more dependent on the TOVS retrievals over ocean areas and ice covered regions.

B. Balanced Winds, Ertel's Potential Vorticity, and Potential Temperature.

Balanced winds, Ertel's potential vorticity, and potential temperature are derived at NASA/GSFC from the NMC heights and temperatures. The balanced winds are iteratively calculated from the balance between the momentum equations assuming small vertical velocities (generally true), see Randel (1987). the Epv is calculated from,

$$Q = -g (\xi + f) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial p}$$
 (1)

Here, Q is Epv, ξ is the relative vorticity (calculated from balanced winds) g is 9.81 m/s², f is the planetary vorticity, and θ is the potential temperature. The potential temperature is calculated directly from the temperatures, θ = T $(p_0/p)^{\gamma}$, where γ =2/7, and p_0 =1000 mb. The NMC fields used in these calculations have not been smoothed. Typical mid-latitude values for the quantities in (1) are 10^{-4} 1/s for the absolute vorticity, and 10^{-2} K m s²/kg for the pressure derivative of potential temperature at 420 K. Therefore, Q is on the order of 10^{-5} K m²/(kg s),

hence, the polar stereographic Epv plots have been scaled with a factor of 10^5 , and one Epv unit is 10^{-5} K m²/(kg s).

C. Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS)

The total ozone fields are obtained from the TOMS gridded analyses (see Krueger et al., 1989). The TOMS instrument is aboard the Nimbus-7 satellite. This satellite is a sun-synchronous polar orbiter (approximately 14 orbits/day) with a near local noon equator crossing. TOMS is a cross-course scanning instrument which samples backscattered radiation at six wavelengths (312.5, 317.5, 331.2, 339.8, 360, and 380 nm). The cross nadir scan is sequentially performed in three degree steps from ±51°, producing 35 total ozone measurements over a 2800 km line approximately perpendicular to the sub-orbital track. The resolution ranges from approximately 50 km at nadir to 200 km at the ±51° scan points (~1400 km to the left/right of the sub-orbital track). The TOMS scanning capability in conjunction with ~14 orbits/day yields global daily total ozone pictures. The data set used here result from TOMS data which are averaged onto a 2° latitude by 5° longitude grid. In addition, the data have been approximately normalized to Dobson spectrophotometer network averages.

3. SECTION II FIGURES

Each day (29 December 1988 to 28 February 1989, denoted as 881201 and 890228, respectively) consists of a set of 8 plots on two separate pages with each plot separately titled and dated. Each day is set up to be viewed on the left and right hand sides of the pages. The first page has polar stereographic projections of NMC 100 mb temperature, NMC 50 mb temperatures, TOMS total ozone, and NMC 50 mb geopotential heights. The second page has 2 polar stereographic plots of NMC Epv on the 400 K and 460 K isentropic surfaces. In addition, two latitude/height cross sectional plots at 10°E of 1) temperature (solid line) and potential temperature (dashed line); and 2) balanced wind isotachs ($/(u^2+v^2)$) and wind vectors (vector convention: an eastward wind is up, a northward wind is to the right). On ER-2 flight dates, the ER-2 flight tracks are superimposed on the latitude/altitude cross sections as the thick solid line.

4. SECTION III FIGURES

This section displays the ER-2 and DC-8 flight tracks for all of the flights during the mission (including arrival and departure ferry flights from NASA/AMES). The ER-2 flight tracks are shown in Section IIIa, while the DC-8 flight tracks are shown in Section IIIb. In order to better understand the meteorological conditions during a flight for particular days, it is useful to make viewgraphs of these figures to overlay on the polar projections of section II.

5. SECTION IV FIGURES

This section is split into two parts. Section IVa displays vertical profiles

of data following the ER-2 flights, while Section IVb shows the vertical profiles following the DC-8 flight. These data have been termed "curtain files", since the vertical profiles suggest a vertical curtain hanging in the atmosphere. The ER-2 data are displayed in the first portion of this section. The ER-2 curtain files (IVa) are plotted for temperatures and balanced wind isotachs, while the DC-8 curtain files (IVb) are plotted for the temperatures and Epv , see equation 1 (potential temperature is indicated by a dashed line). The Epv curtain files for the DC-8 have a logarithmic contour interval, in order to facilitate ease of interpretation

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Section II

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FIGURE CAPTIONS, SECTION II

First Page

As in top left, but for 50 mb temperatures. Units are K.

Top left: NMC 100 mb temperature on a polar

NMC 100 mb temperature on a polar stereographic projection. The

maximum, minimum and contour increment are noted on the figure base. The outer circle corresponds to 30°N, with an additional latitude circle at 60°N. The prime meridian is at the bottom

latitude circle at 60°N. The prime meridian is at the bottom.

Top right: As in top left, but for TOMS total ozone. Units are Dobson Units

(DU)

Bottom left:

Bottom right: As in top left, but for 50 mb geopotential heights. Units are

geopotential meters (m).

Second Page

Top left: Ertel's potential

Ertel's potential vorticity on a 400 K isentropic surface (constant potential temperature). The outer circle corresponds to 30°N with an additional latitude circle at 60°N. The prime meridian is at the bottom. The Epv data (MKS units of K m 2 /kg s) is scaled by 10 5 .

Bottom left:

As in top left, but for the 460 K isentropic surface.

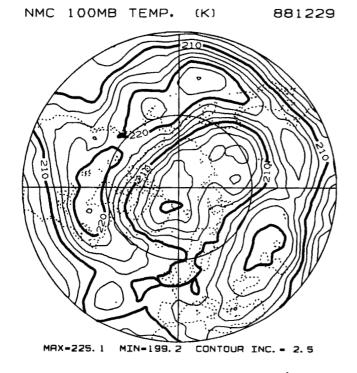
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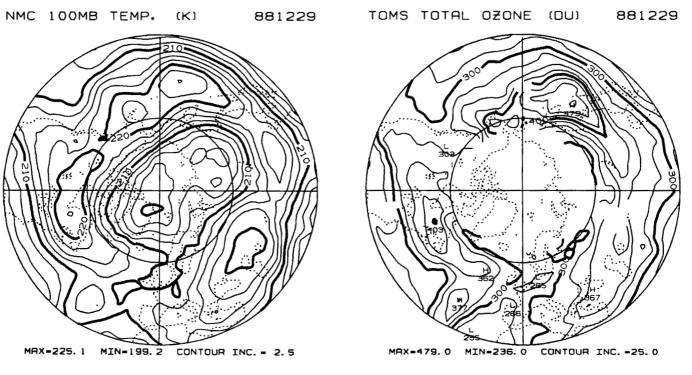
Latitude/height cross section at $10^{\circ}E$ of temperature (solid lines, units are K), and potential temperature (dashed lines, units of K).

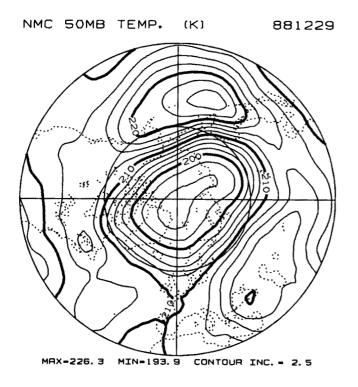
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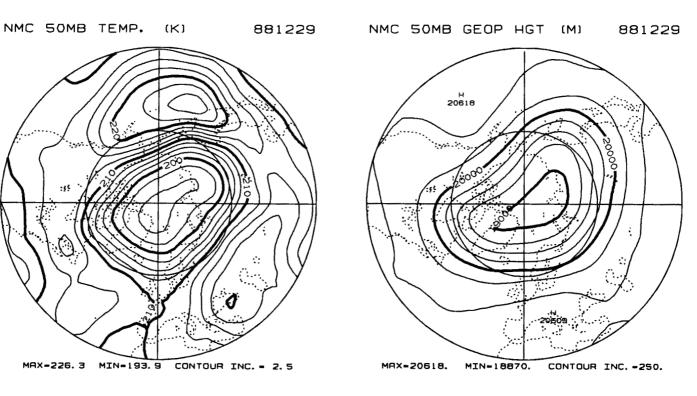
As in the top right, but for balanced wind vectors and isotachs (5 m/s contour increment). The vector orientation shows a westerly (easterly) wind vector pointing upward (downward), and a northerly (southerly) wind pointing to the left (right). Note: a westerly wind blows from west to east, while a northerly wind blows from

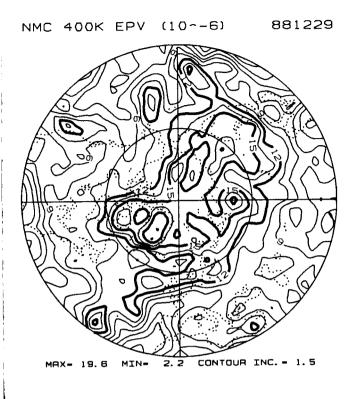
north to south.

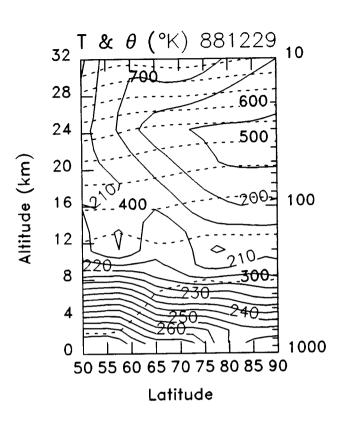


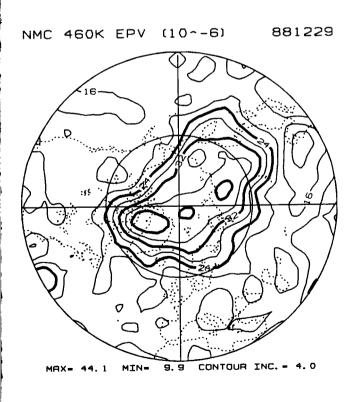


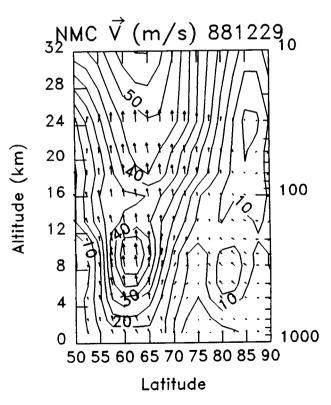


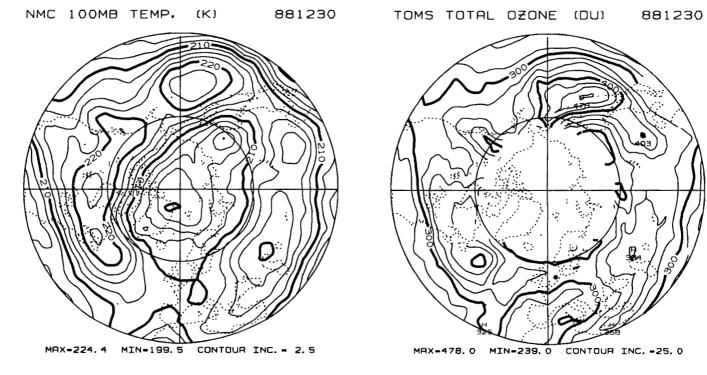


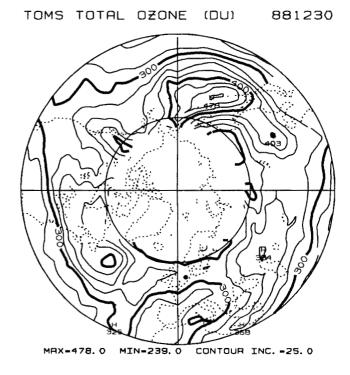


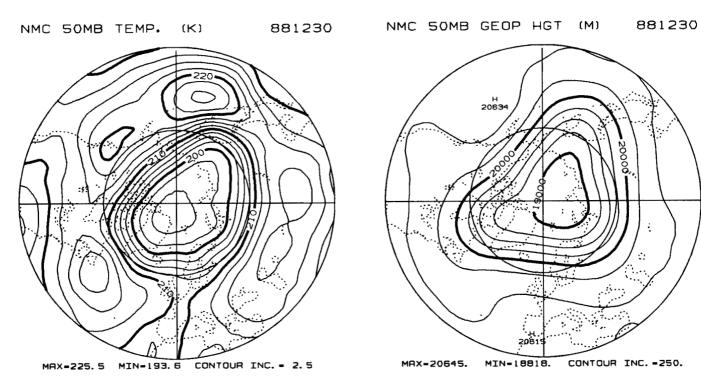


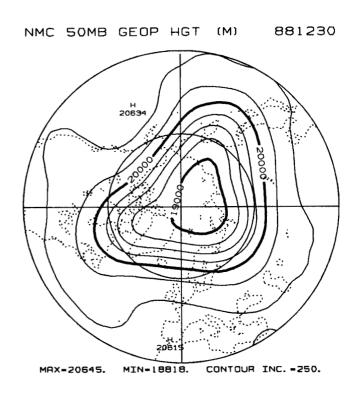


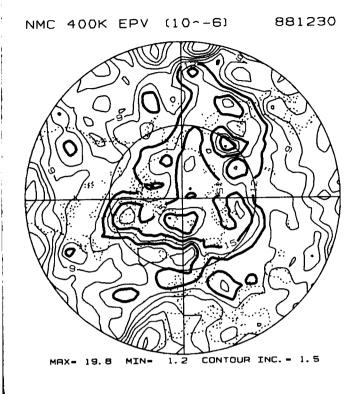


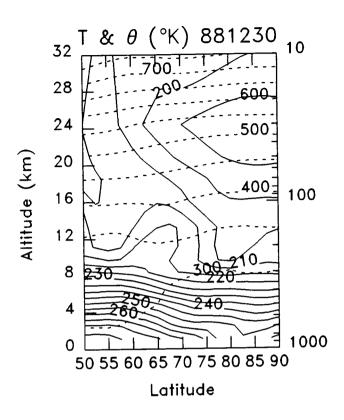


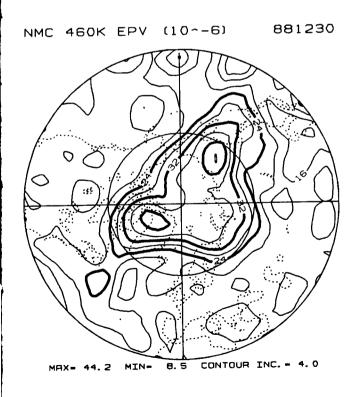


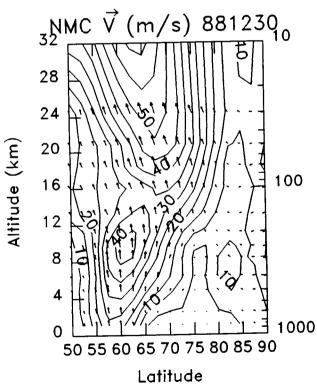


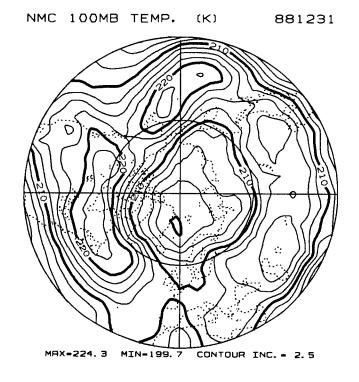


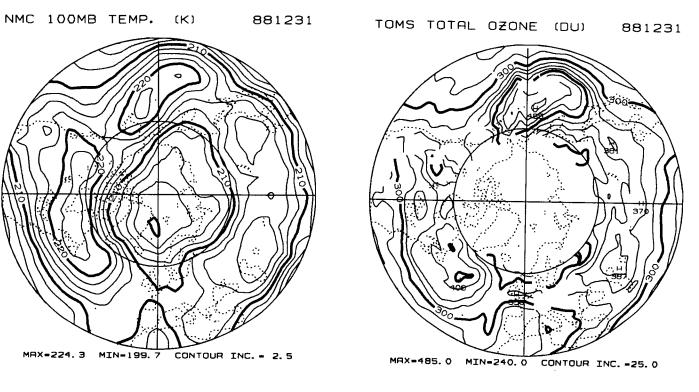


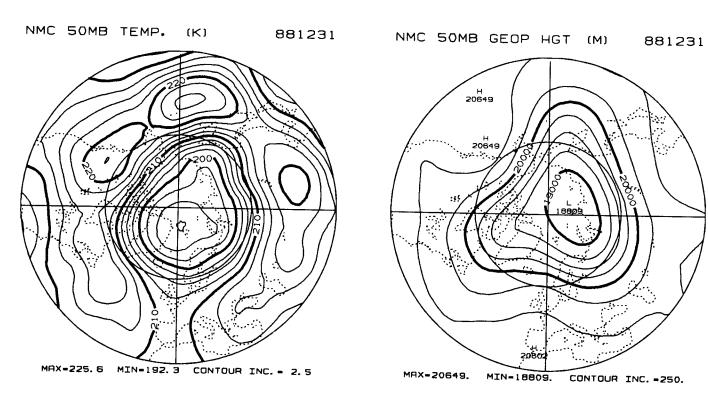


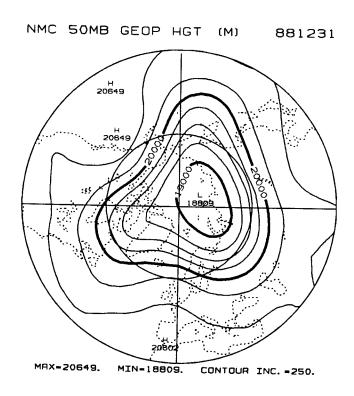


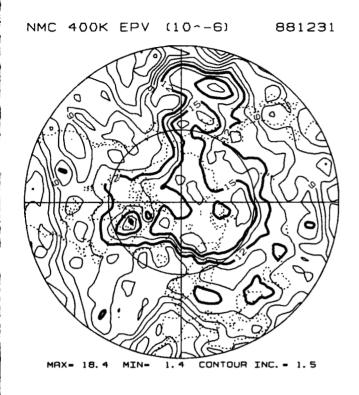


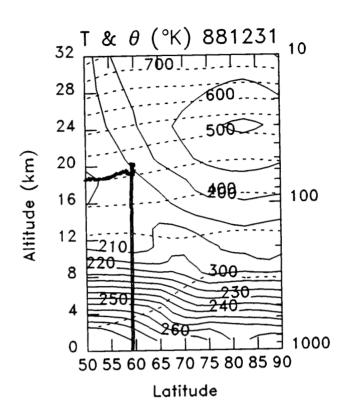


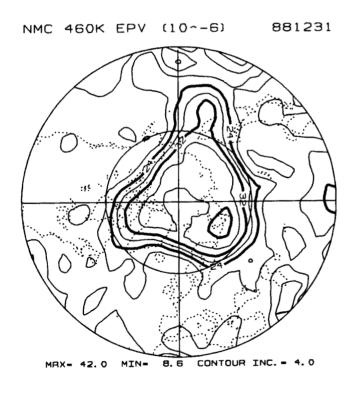


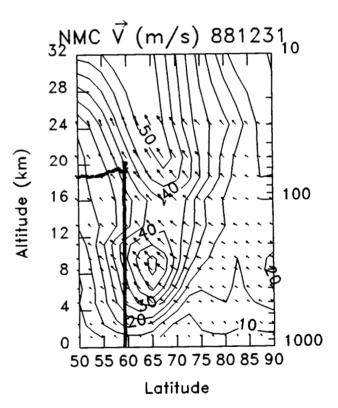


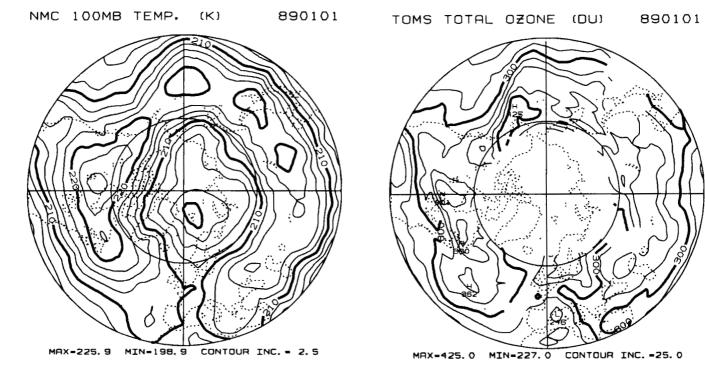


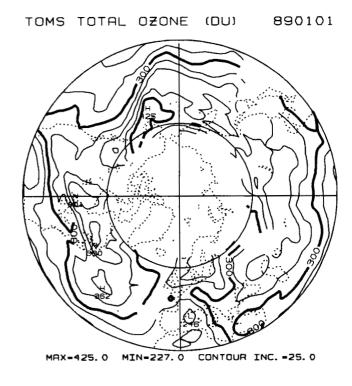


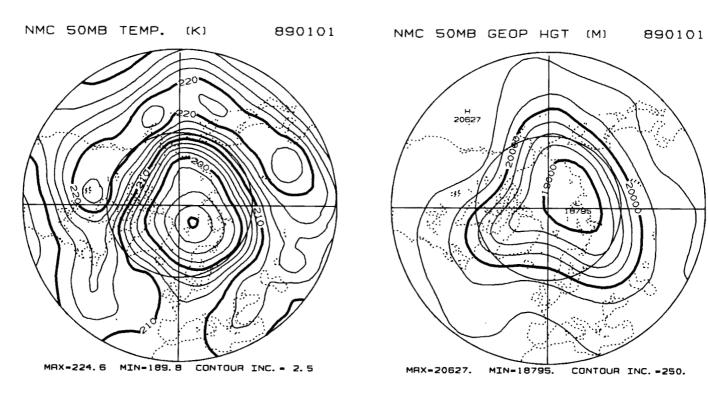


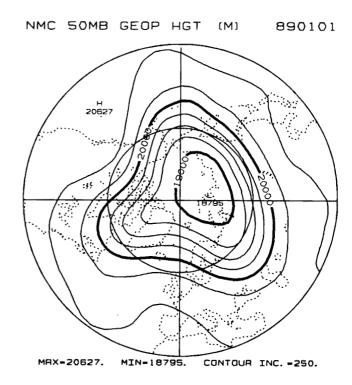


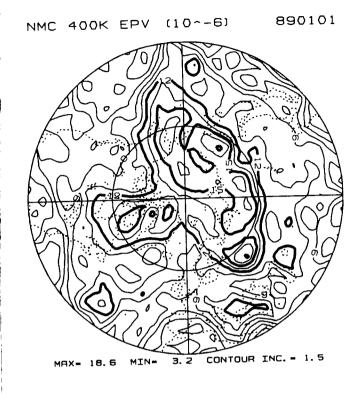


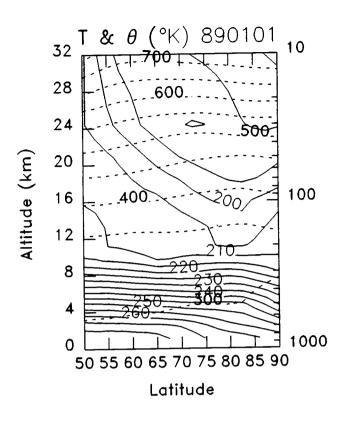


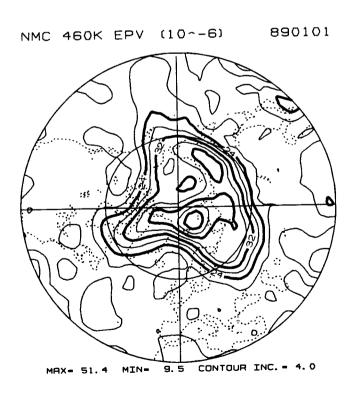


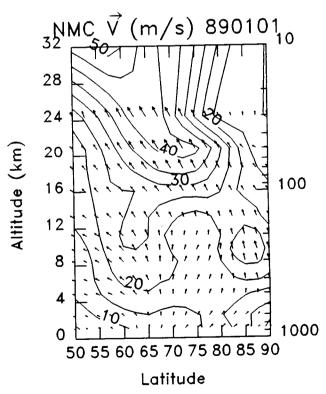




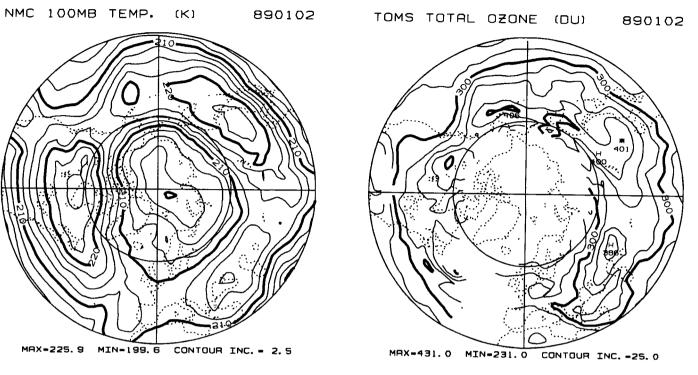


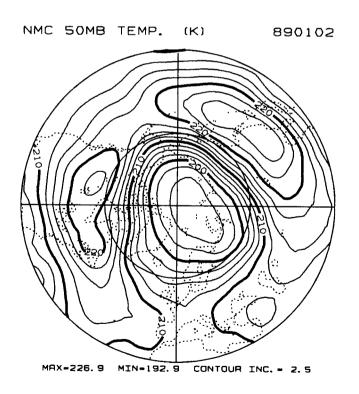


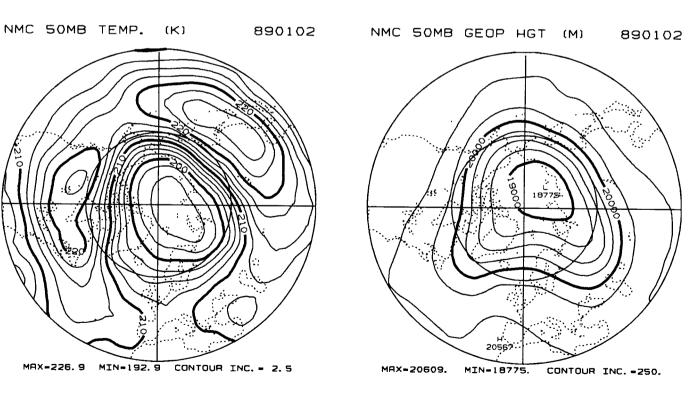


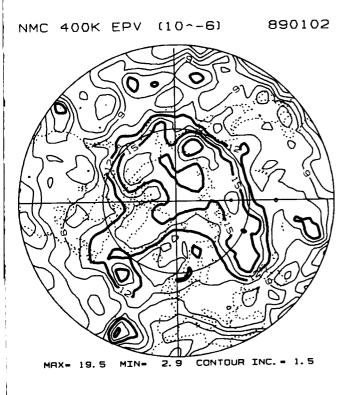


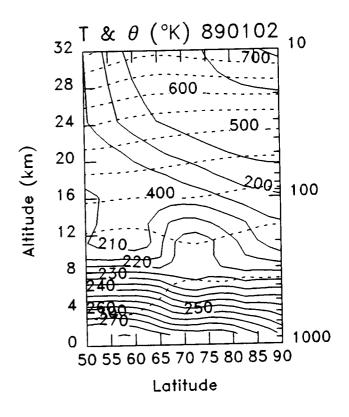
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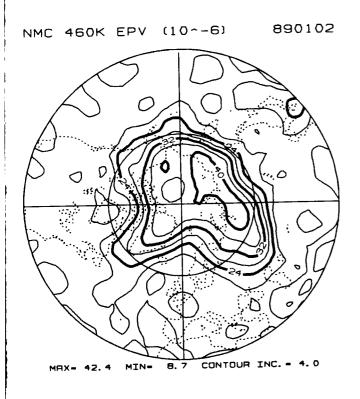


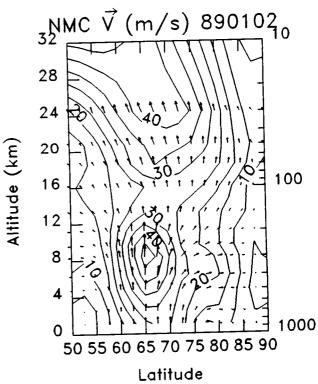


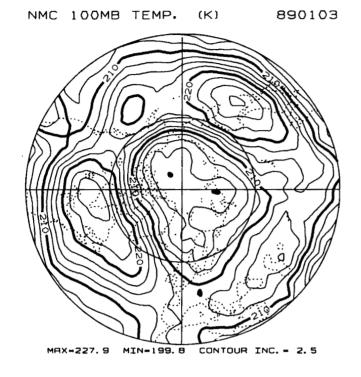


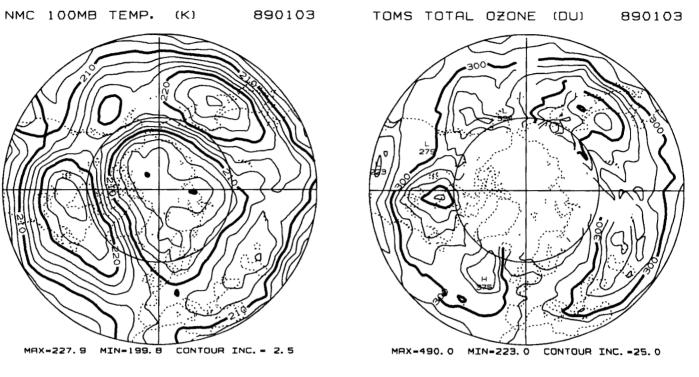


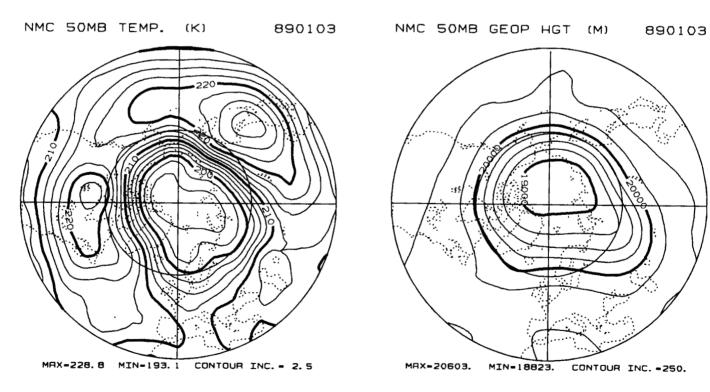


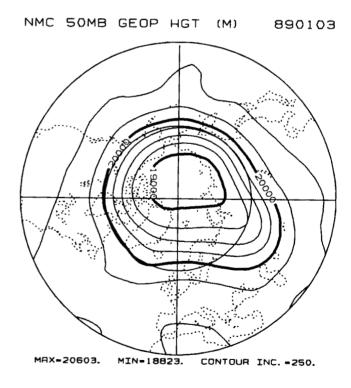


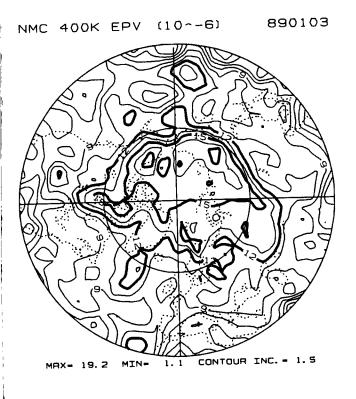


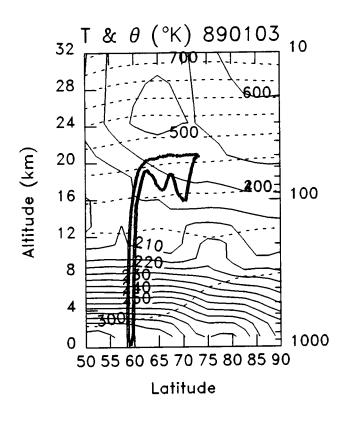


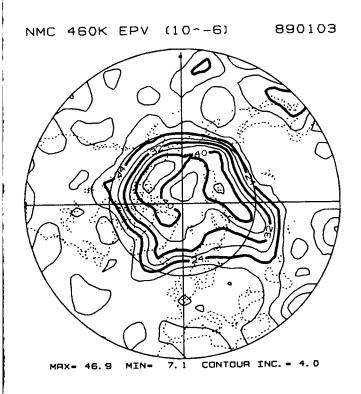


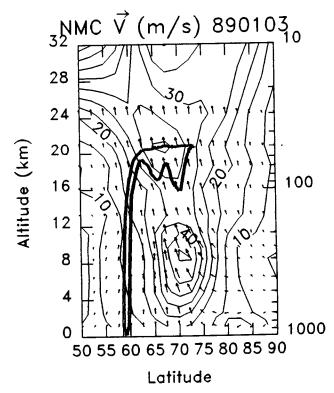




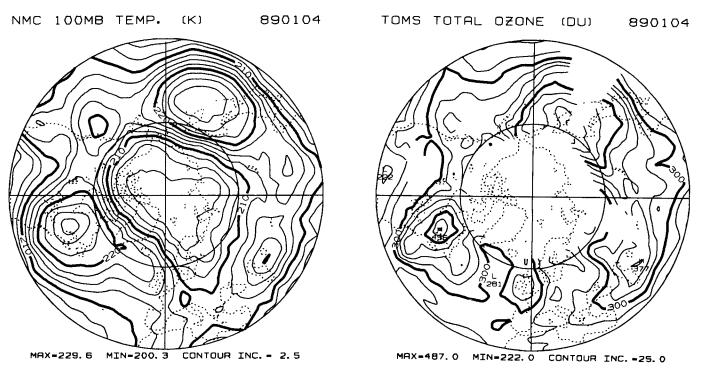


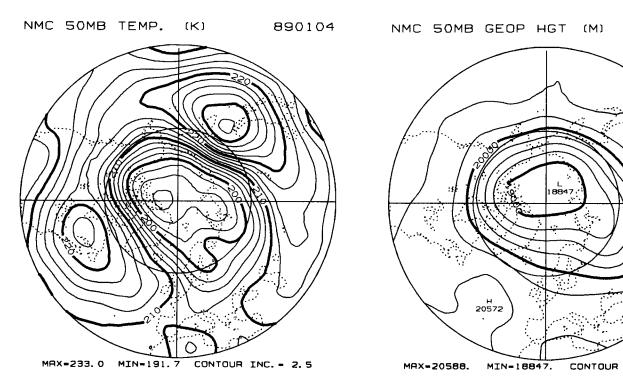


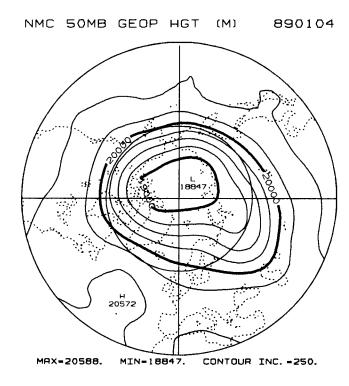


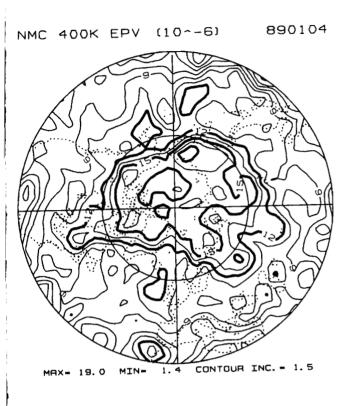


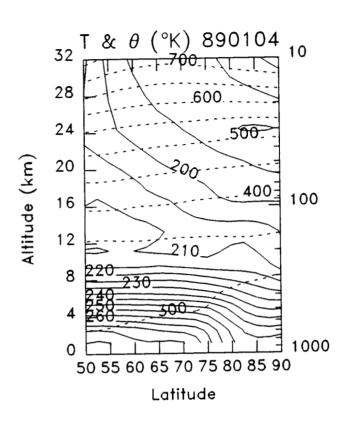
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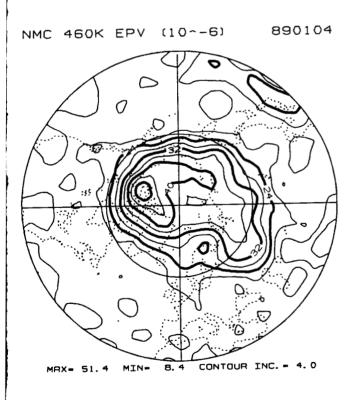


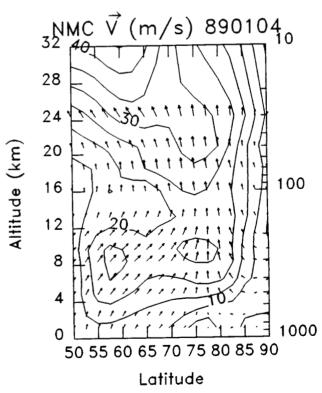




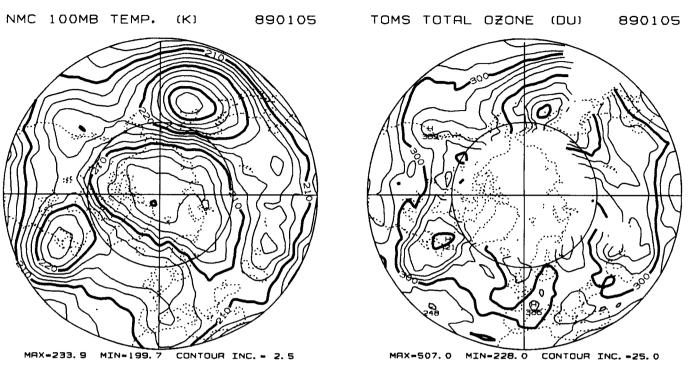


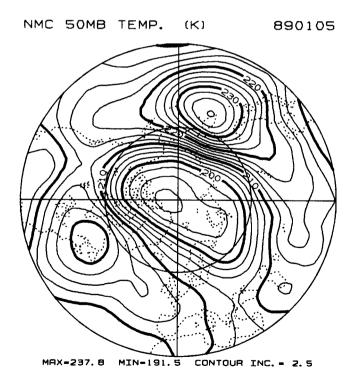


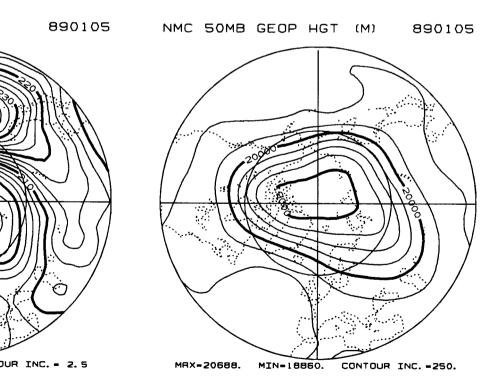


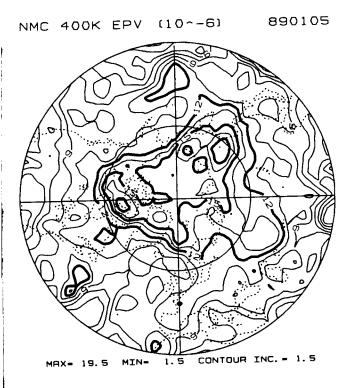


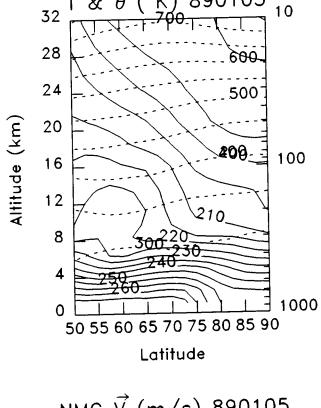
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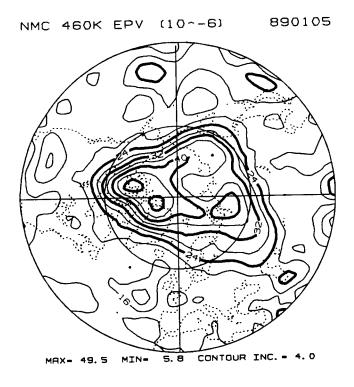


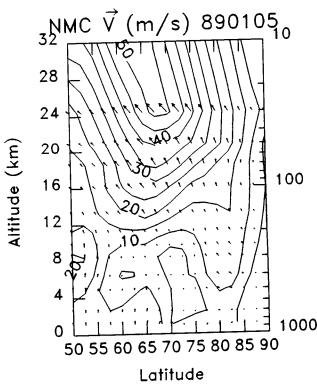


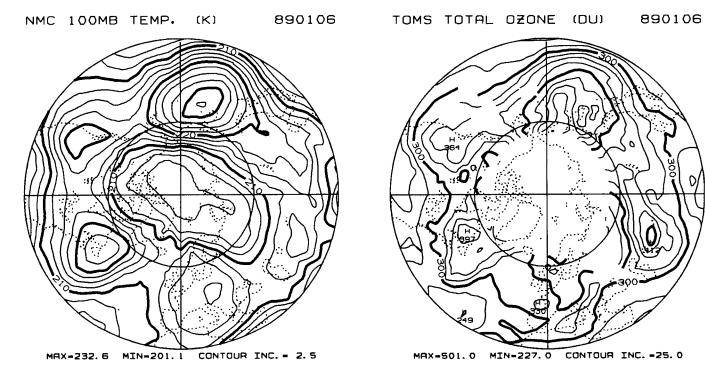


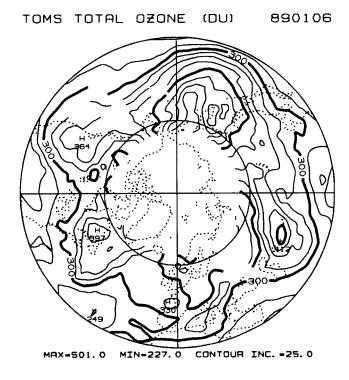


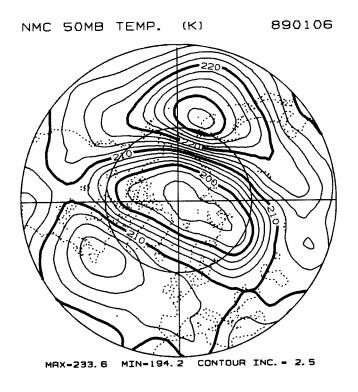


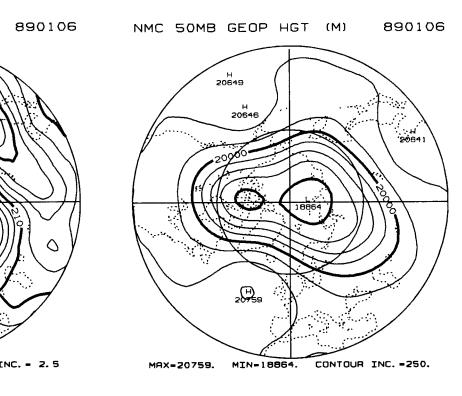


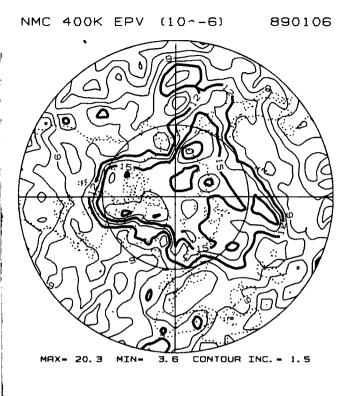


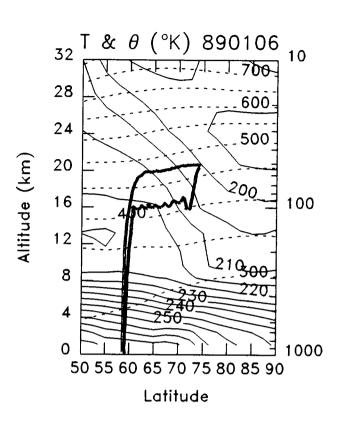


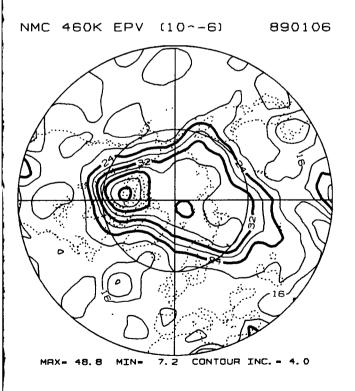


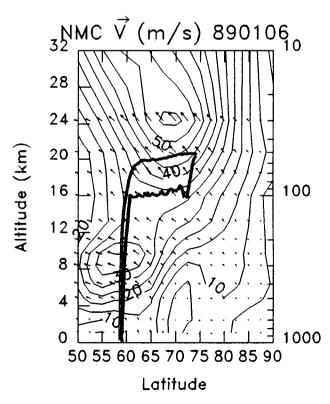


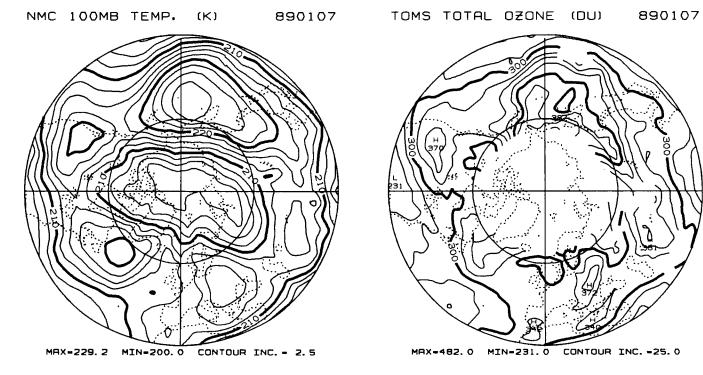


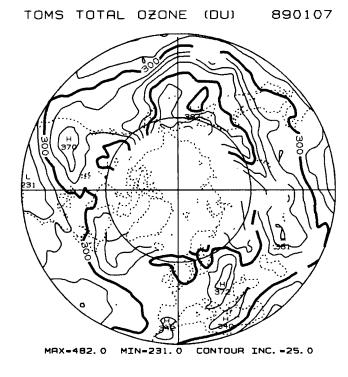


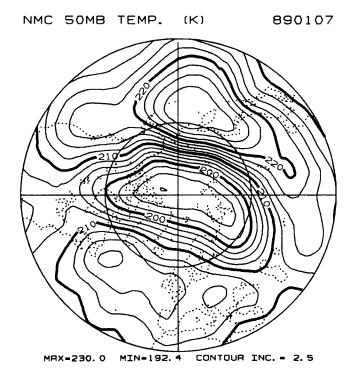


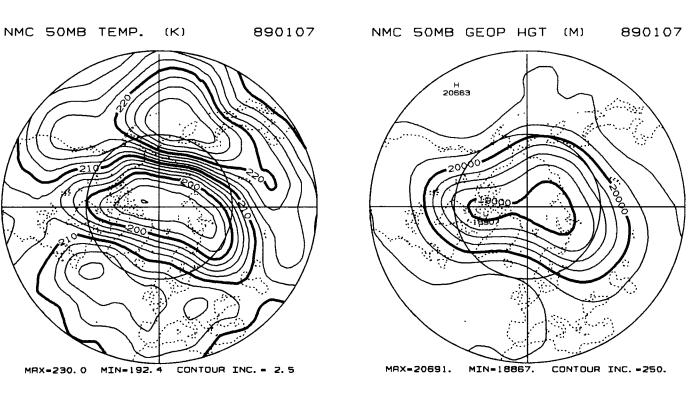


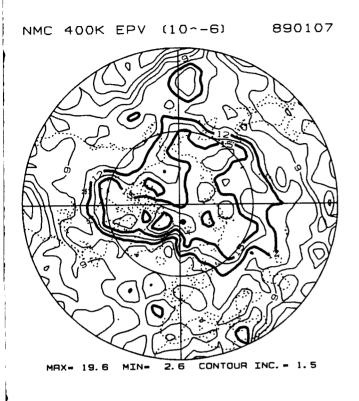


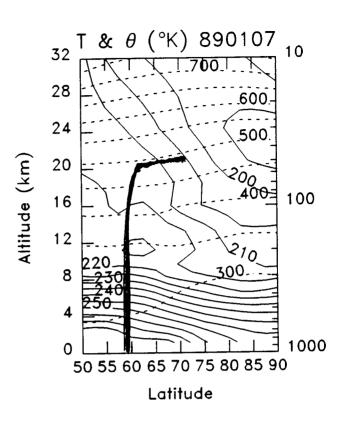


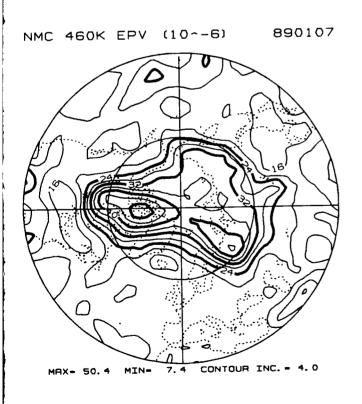


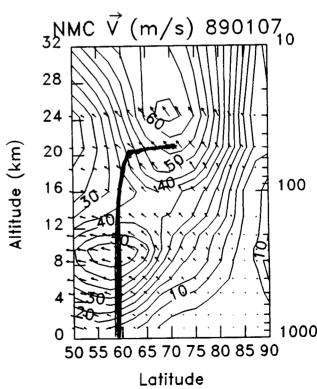


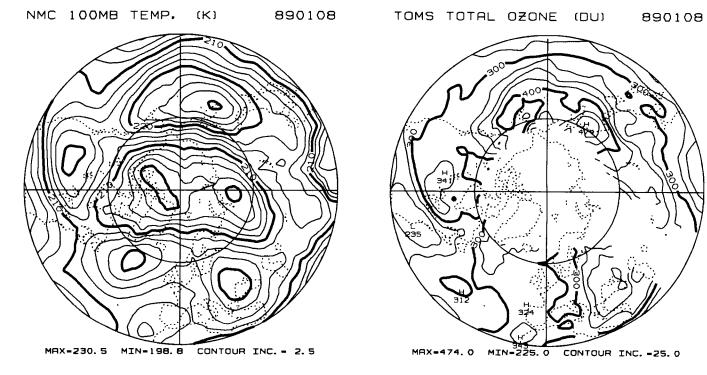


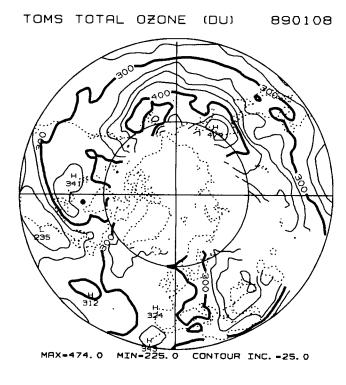


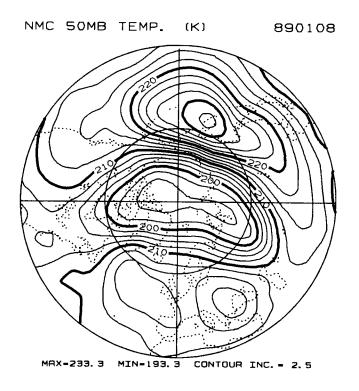


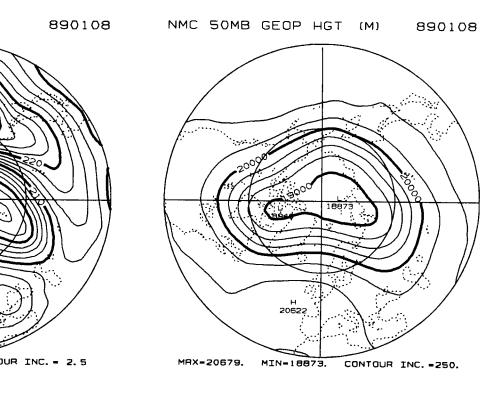


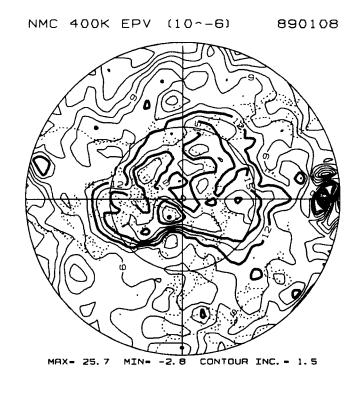


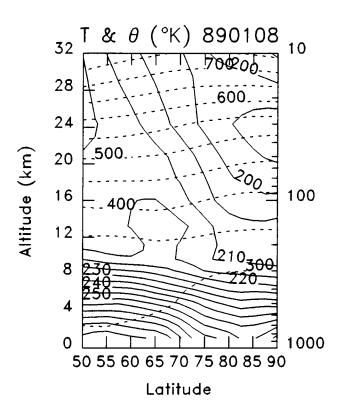


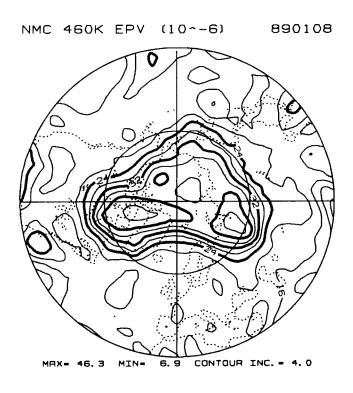


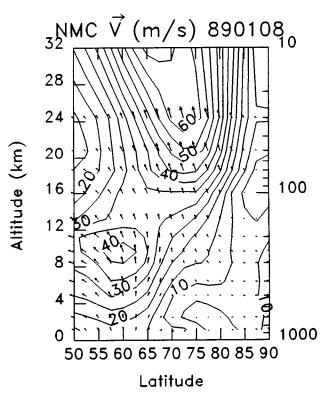


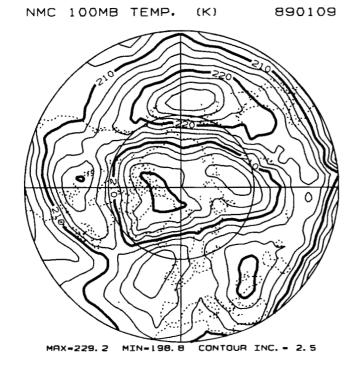


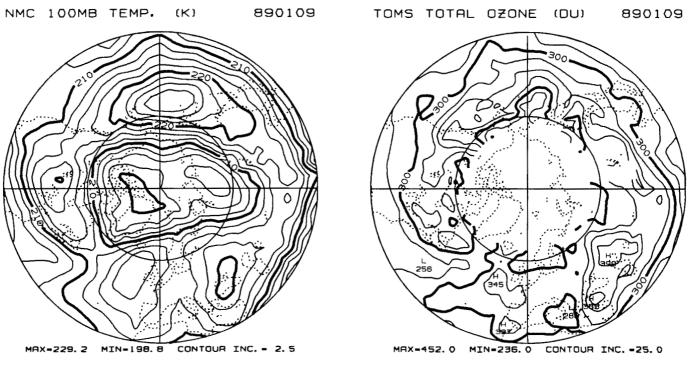


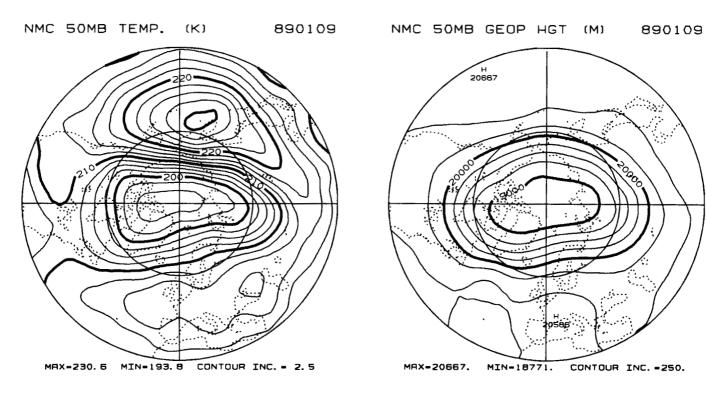


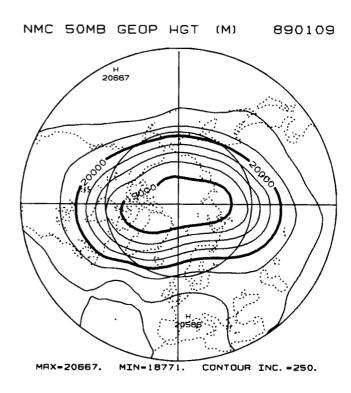


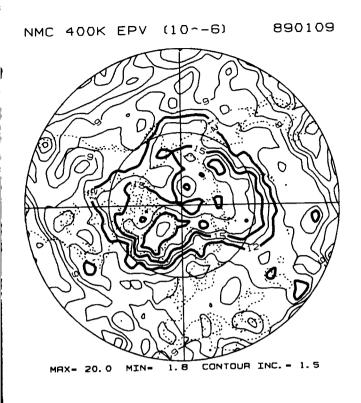


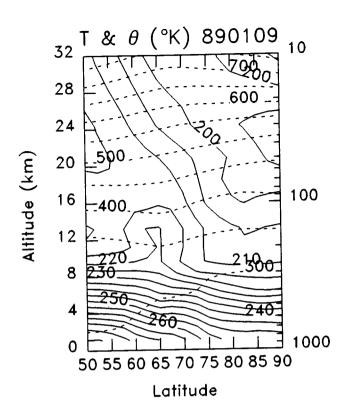


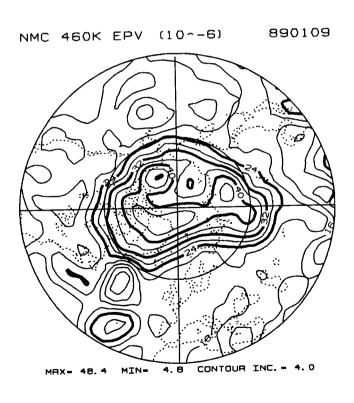


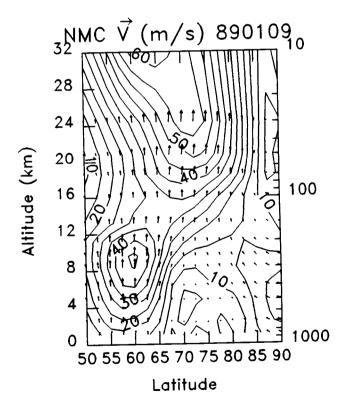


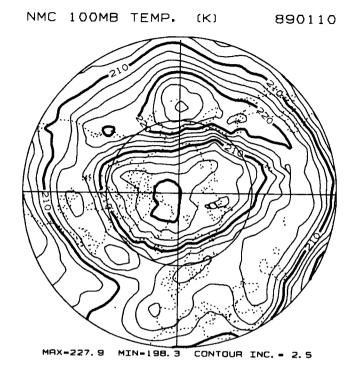


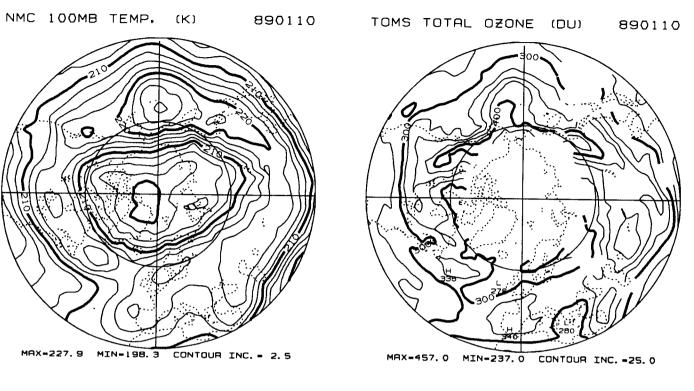


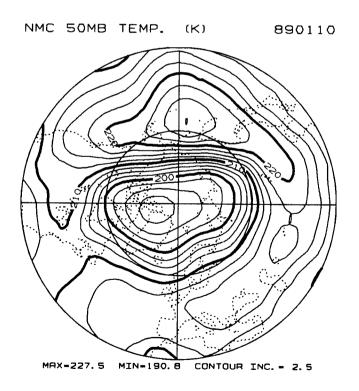


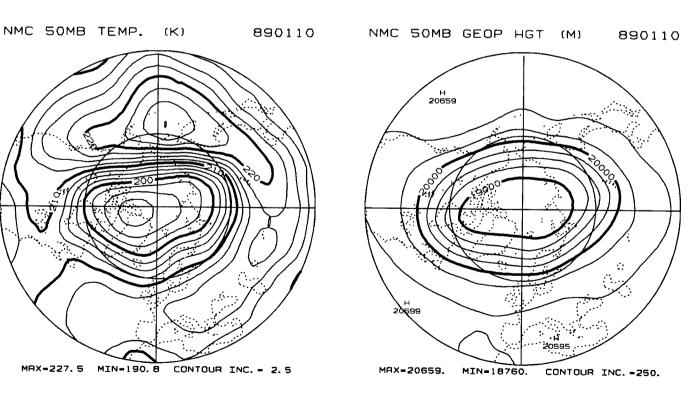


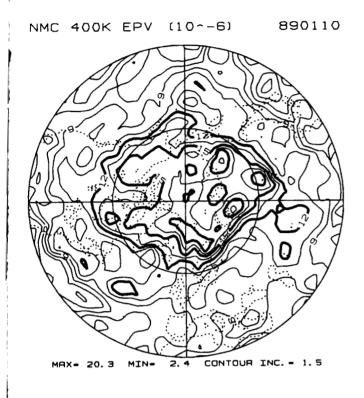


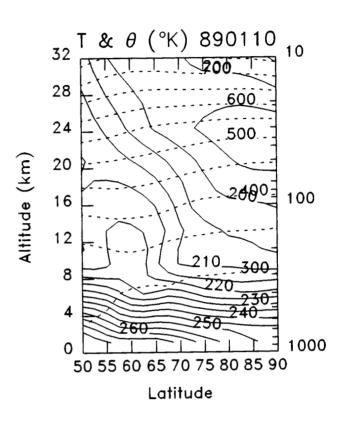


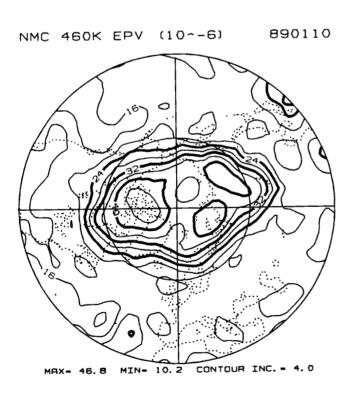


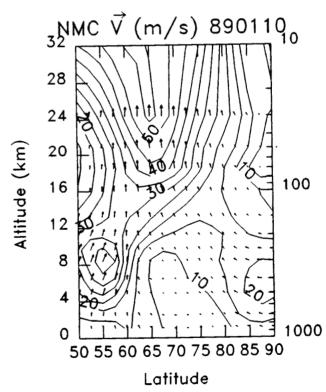


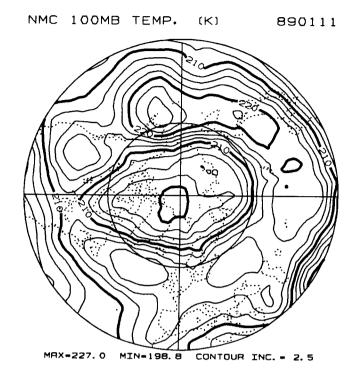


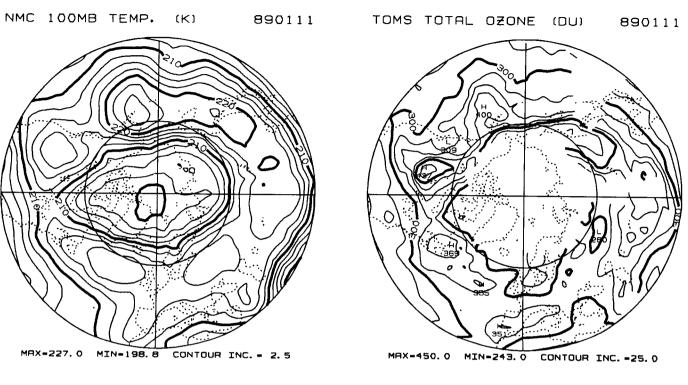


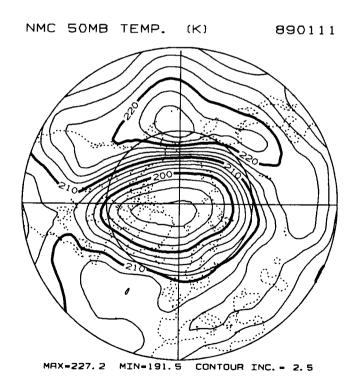


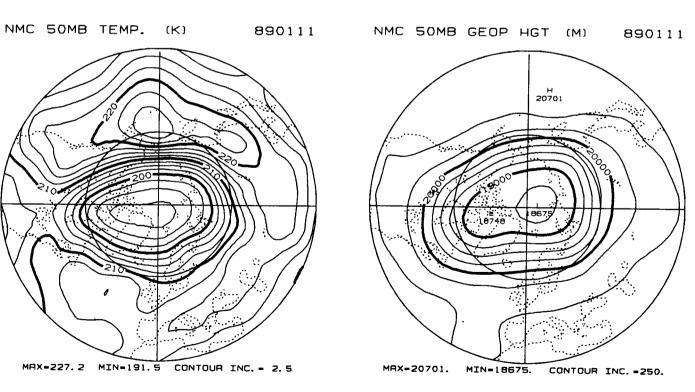


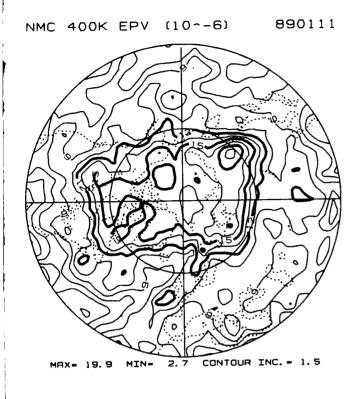


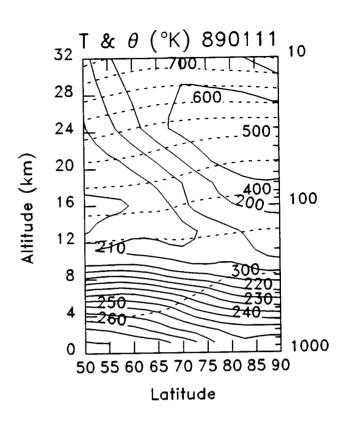


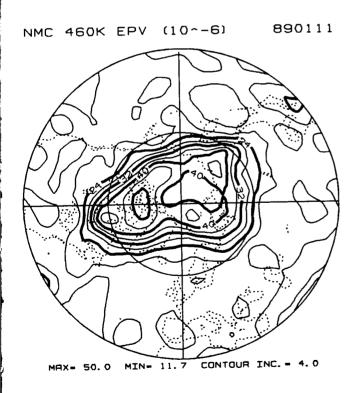


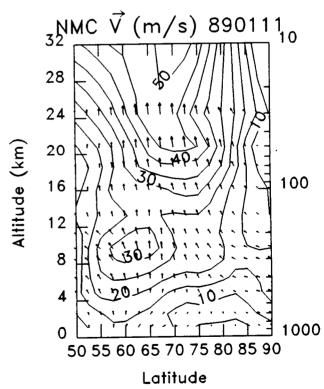


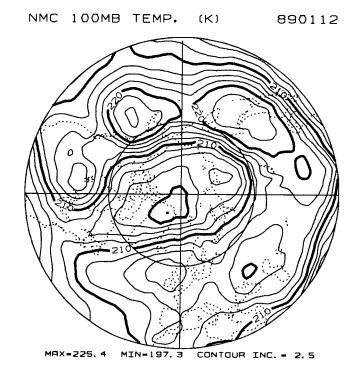


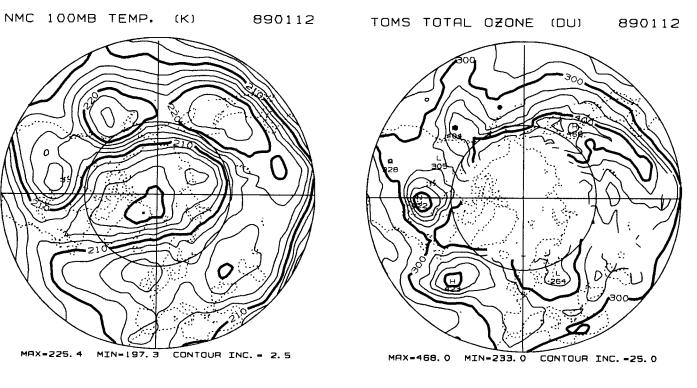


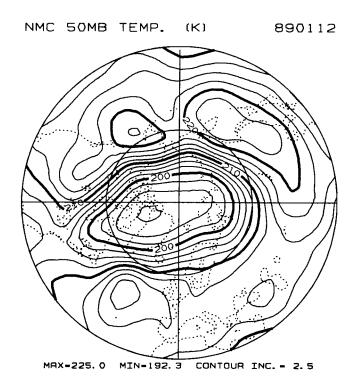


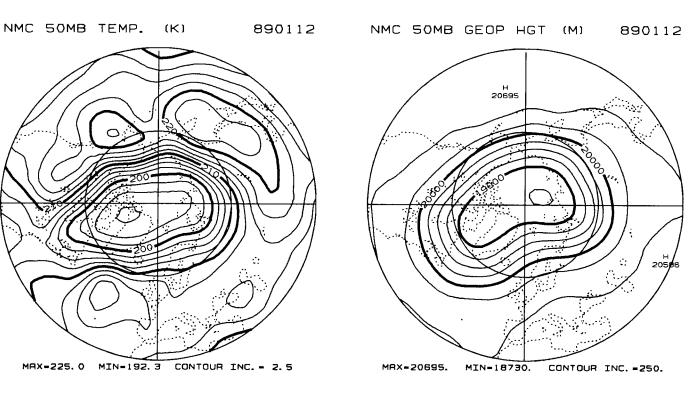


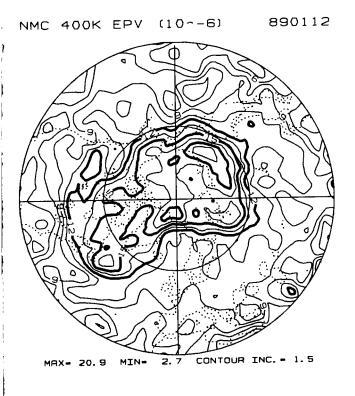


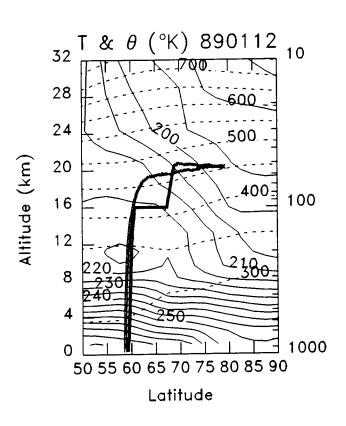


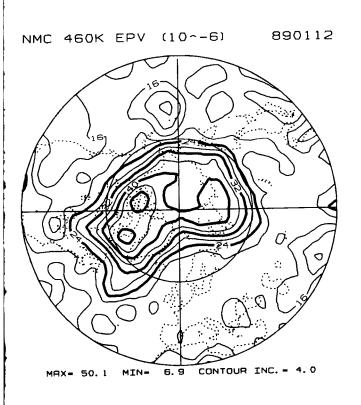


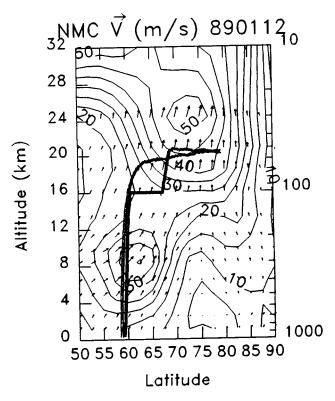


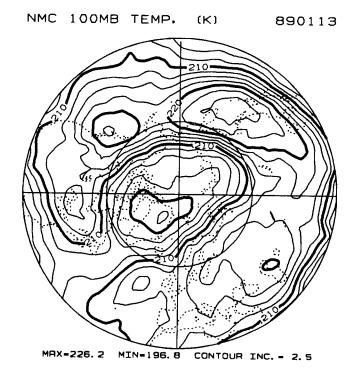


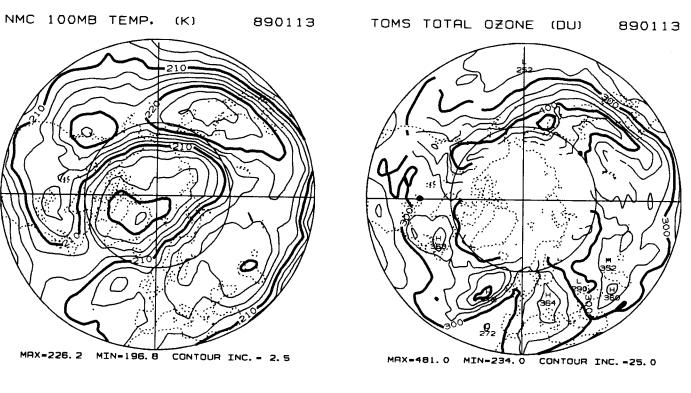


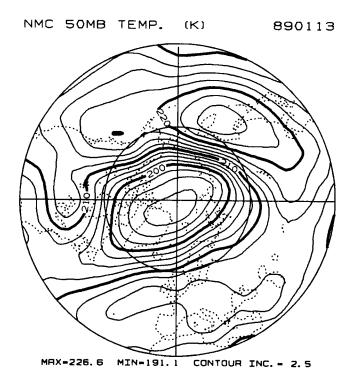


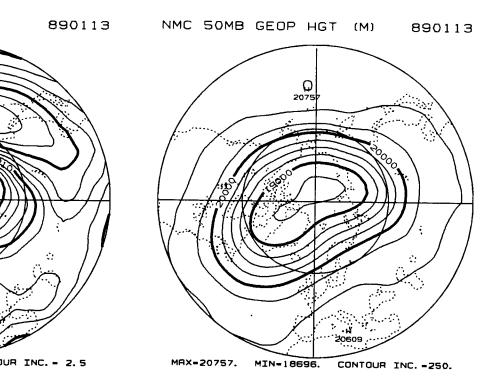


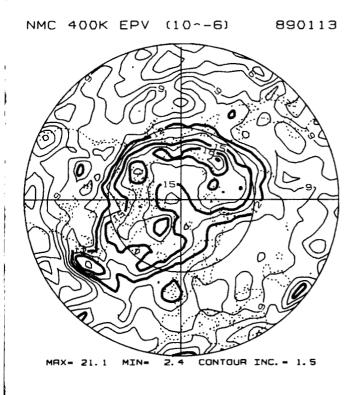


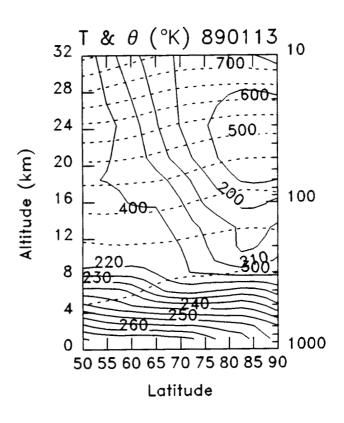


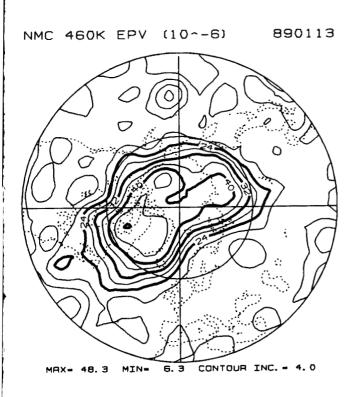


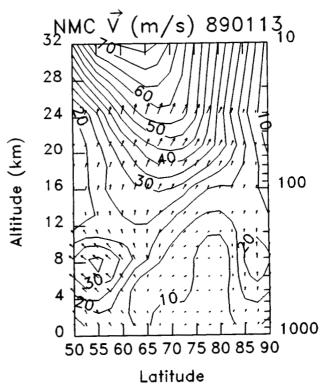


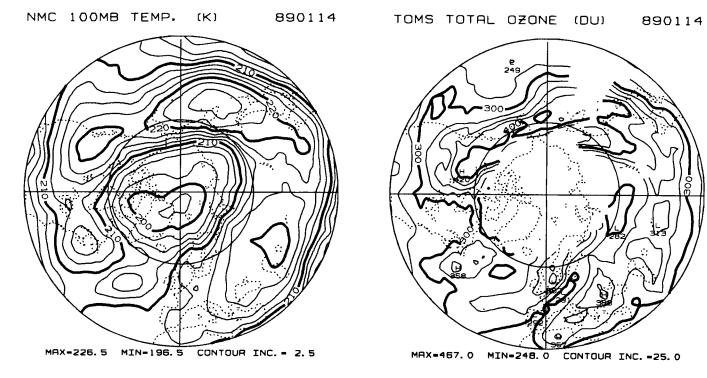


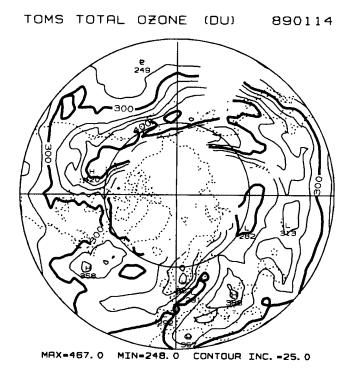


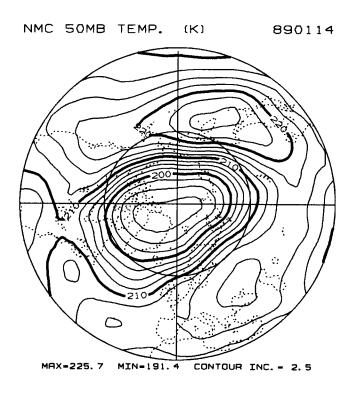


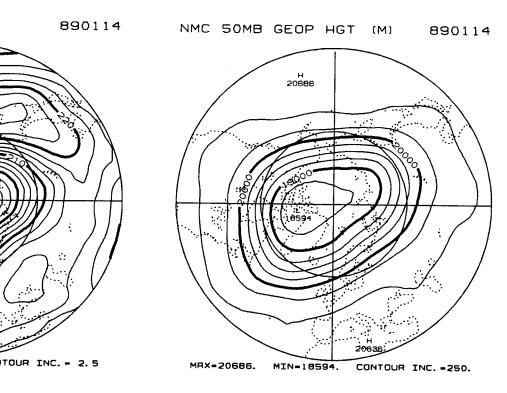


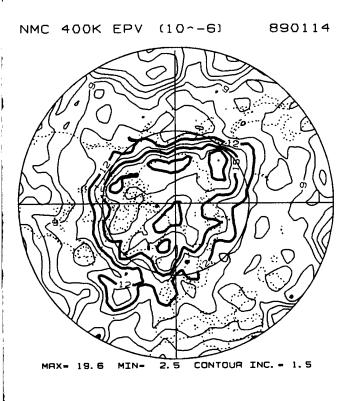


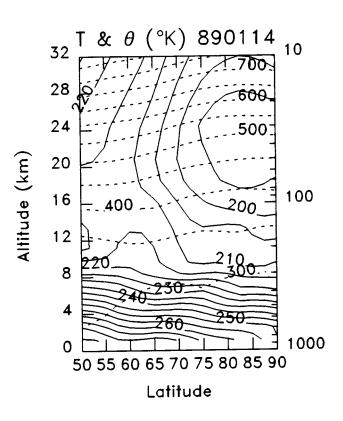


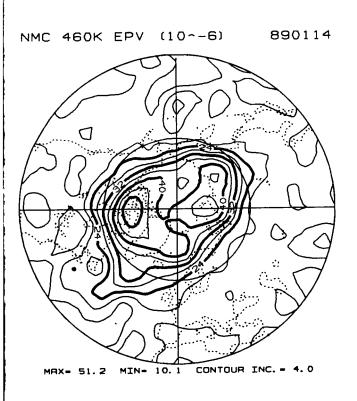


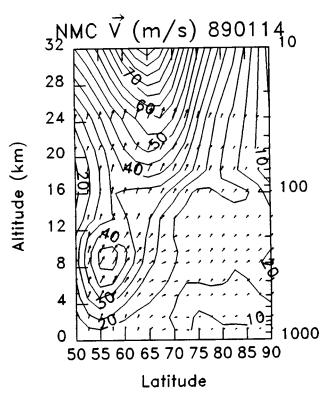


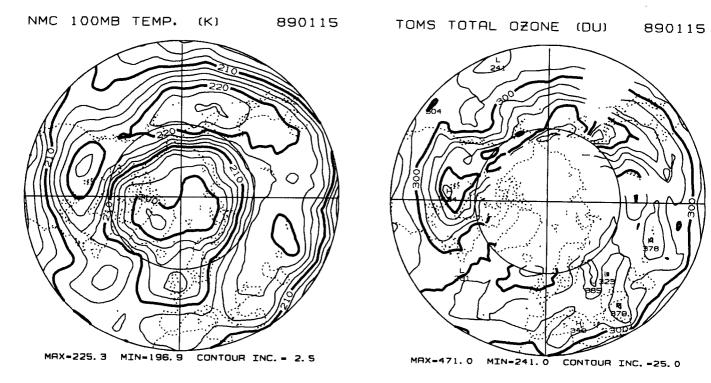


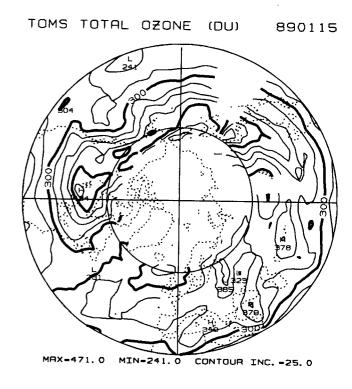


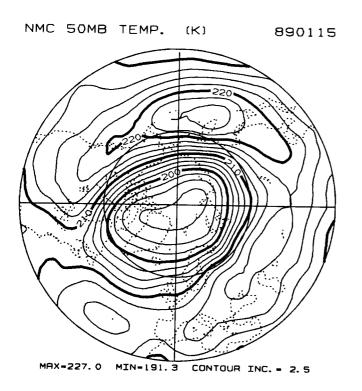


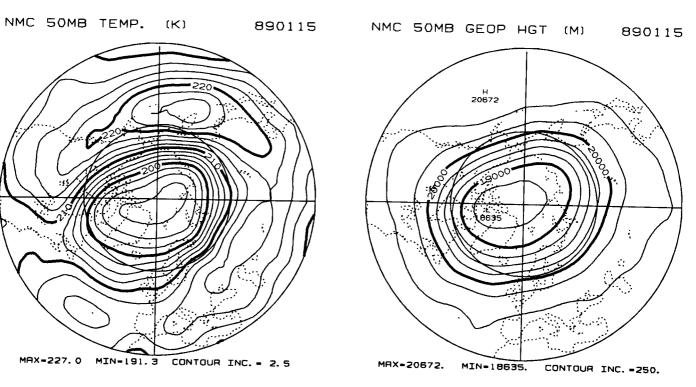


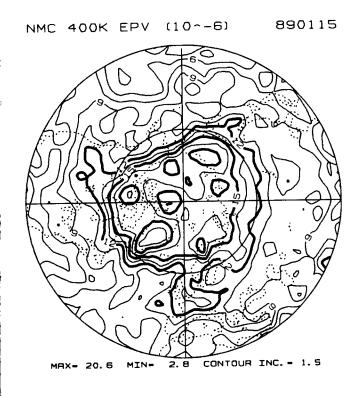


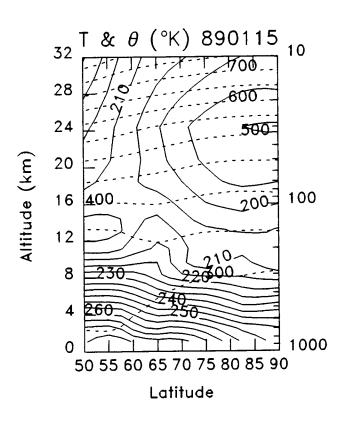


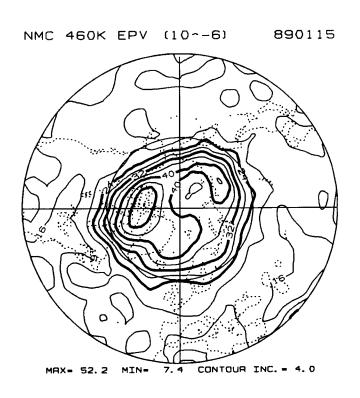


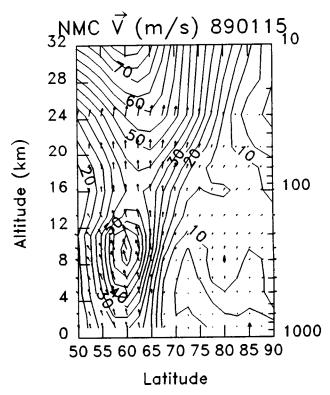


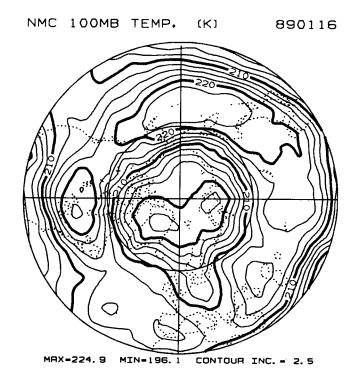


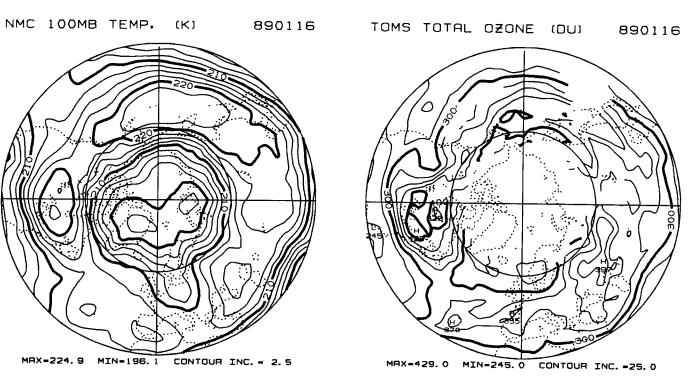


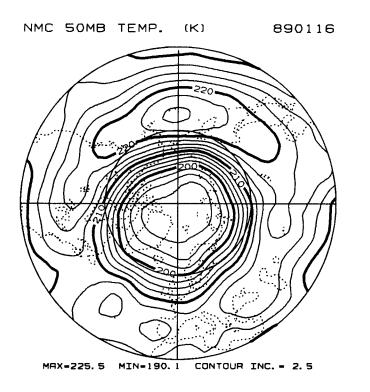


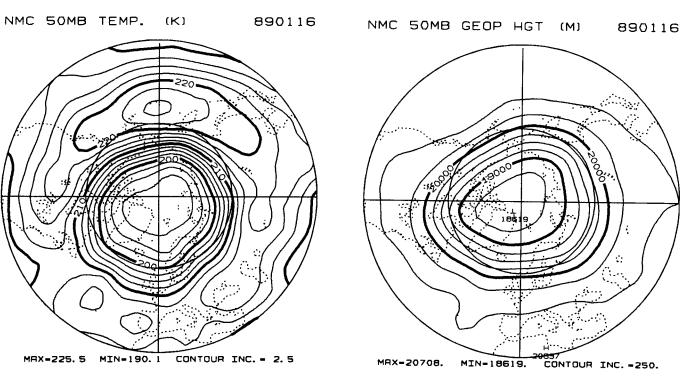


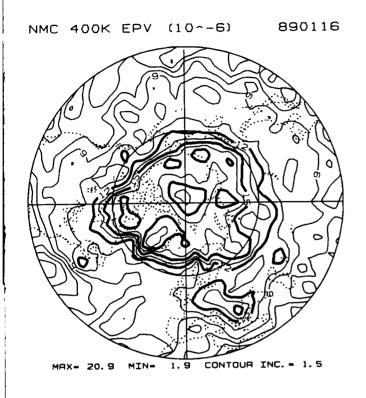


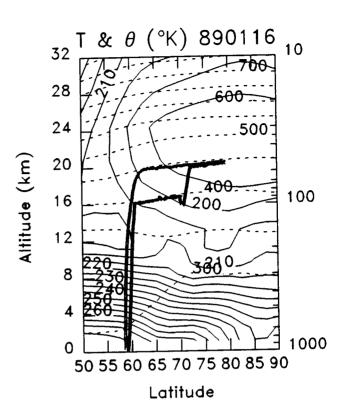


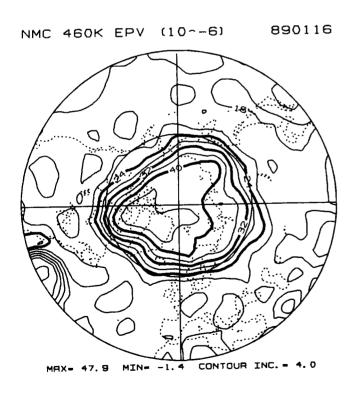


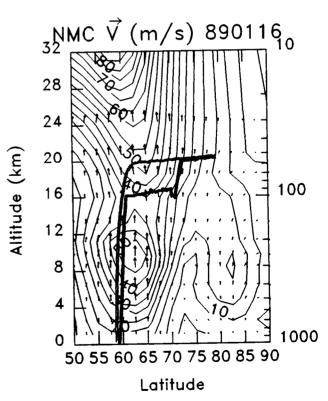


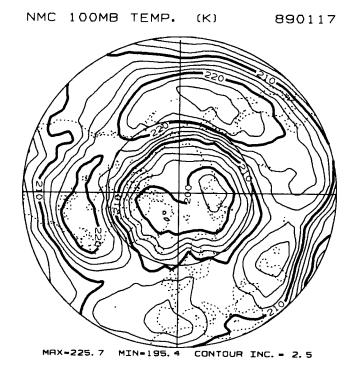


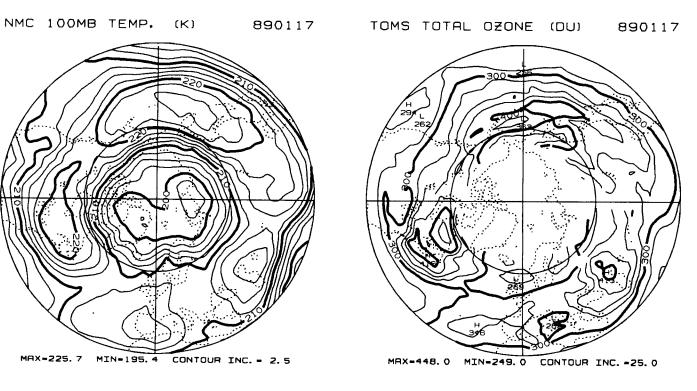


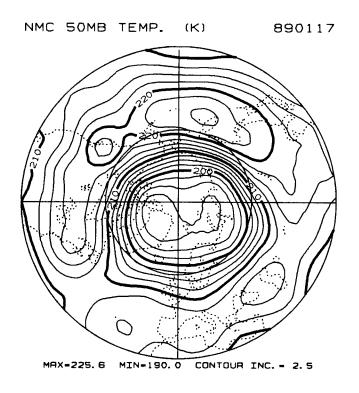


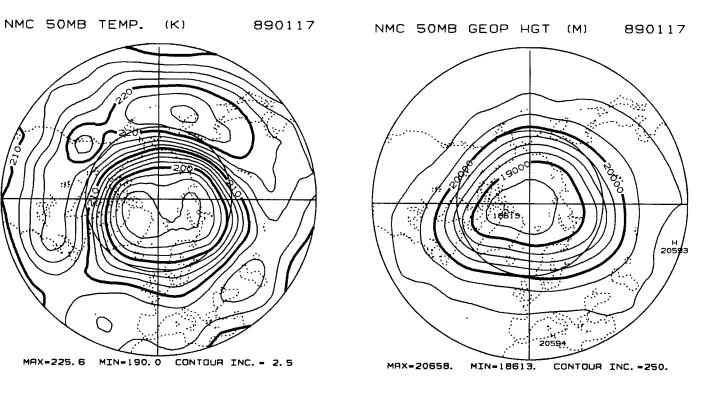


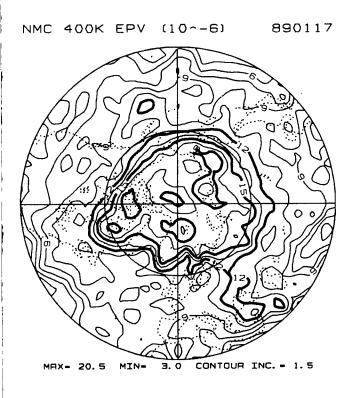


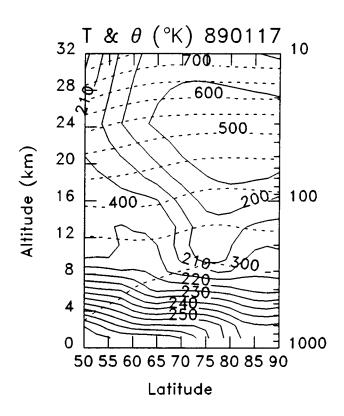


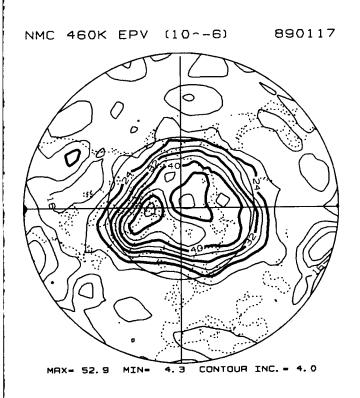


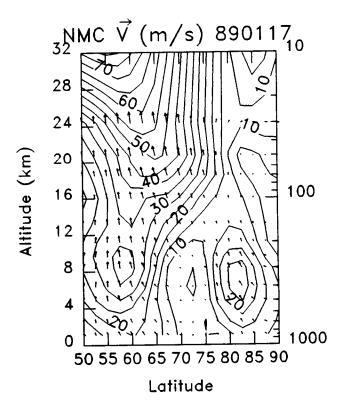


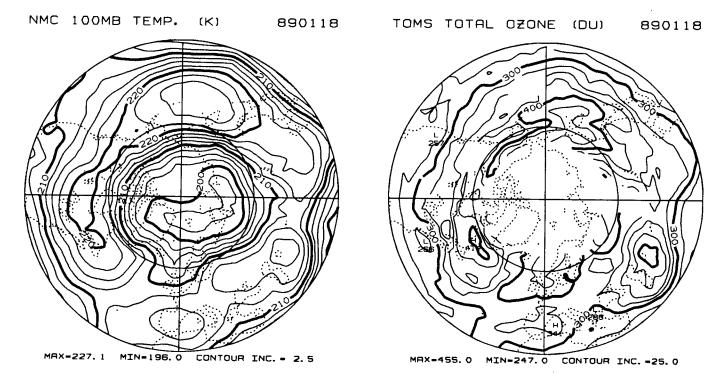


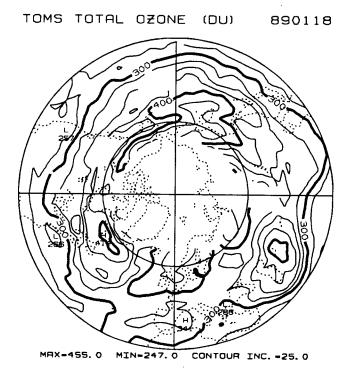


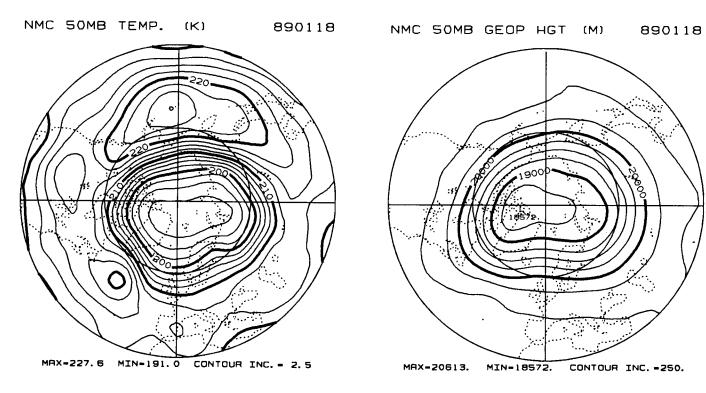


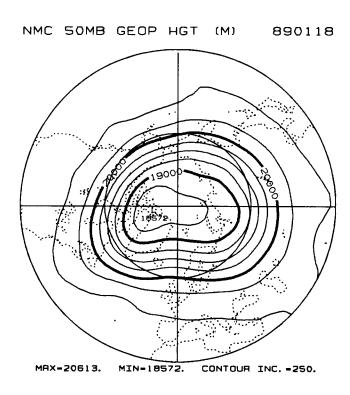


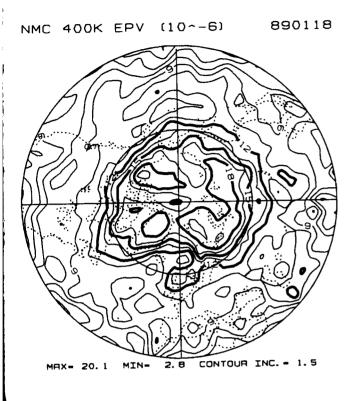


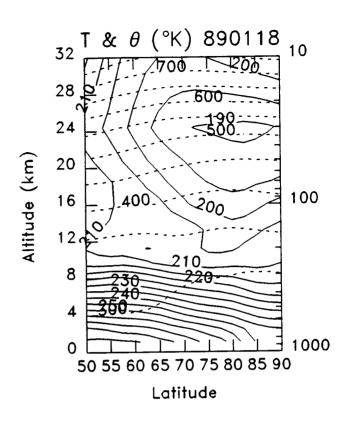


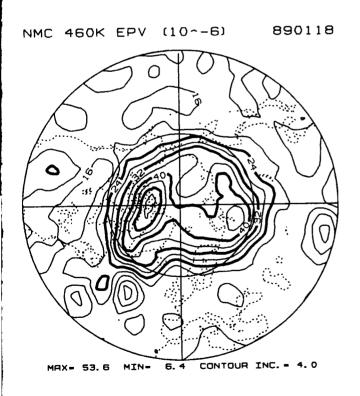


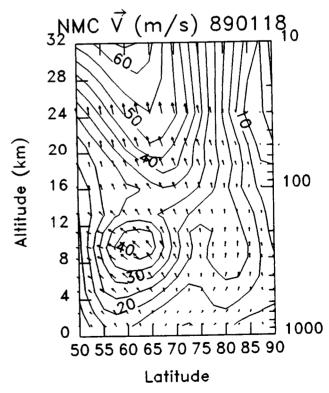


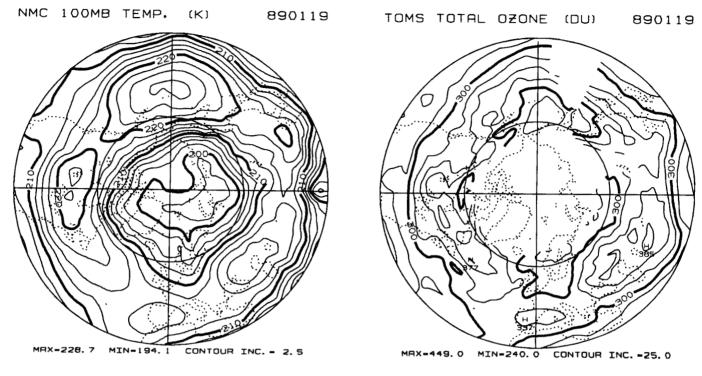


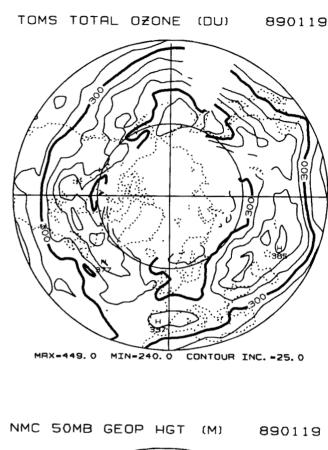


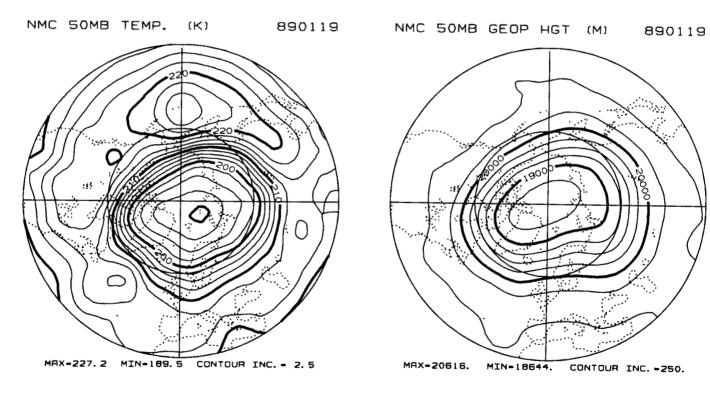


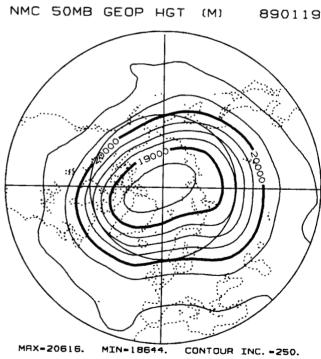


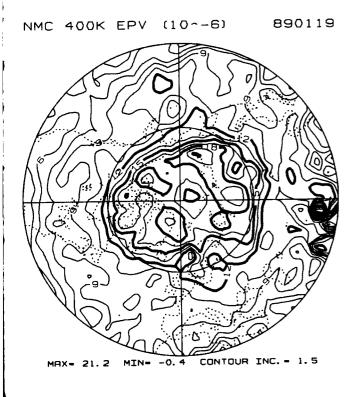


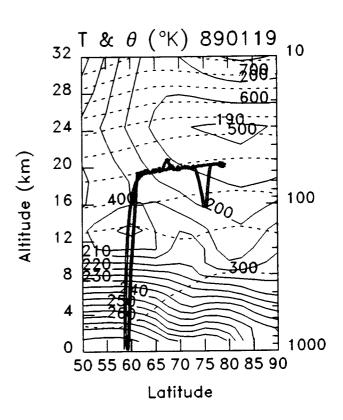


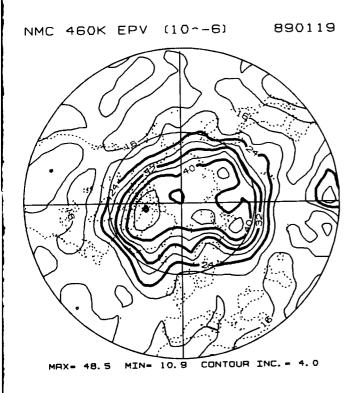


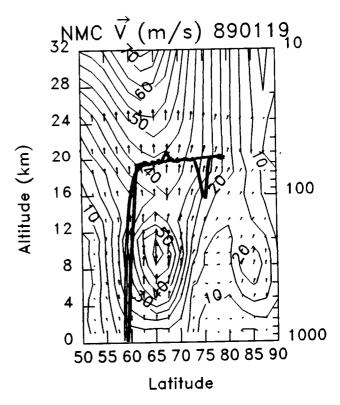


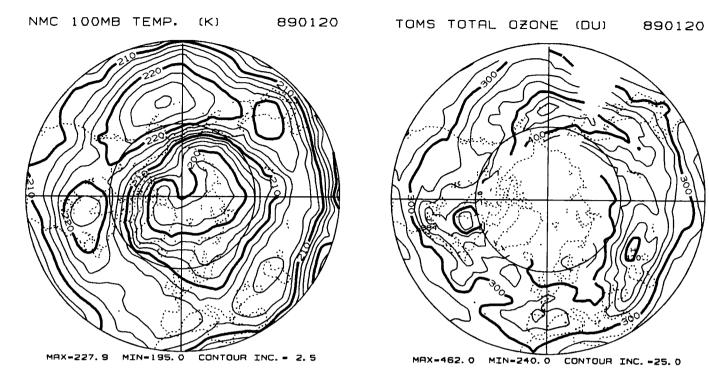


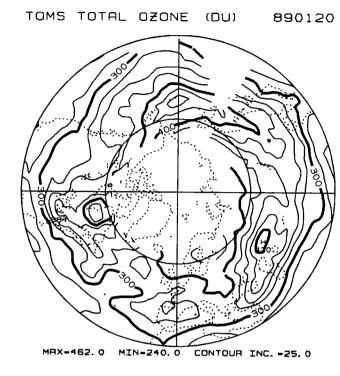


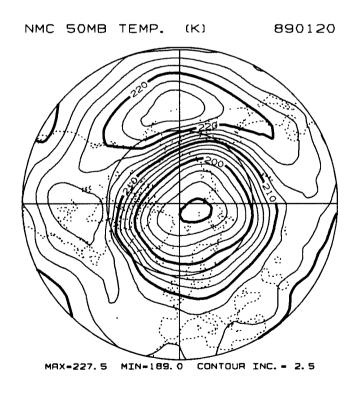


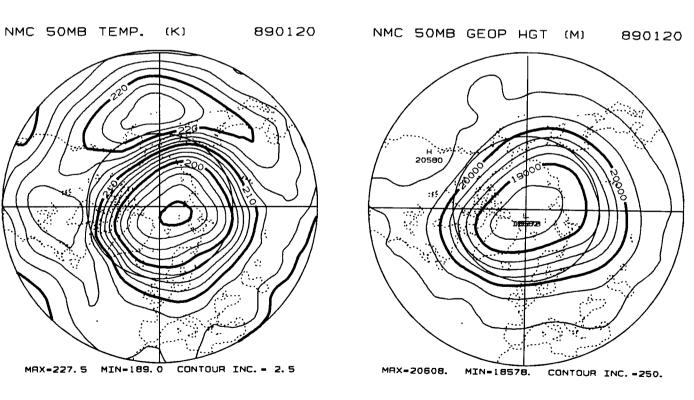


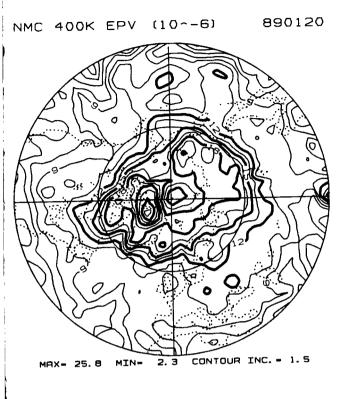


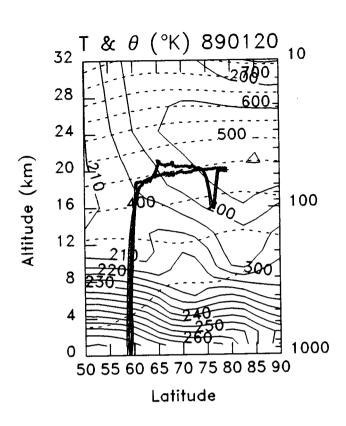


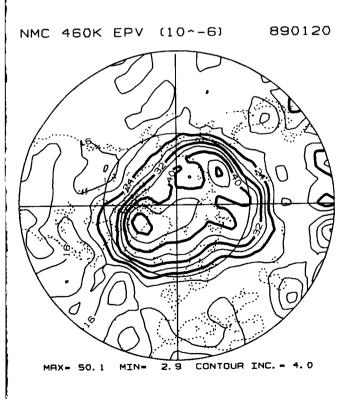


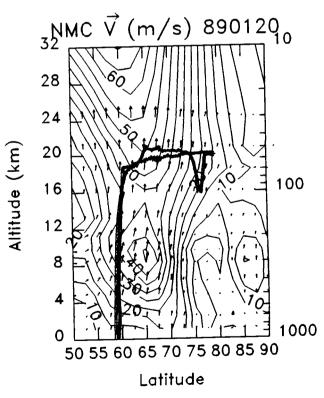


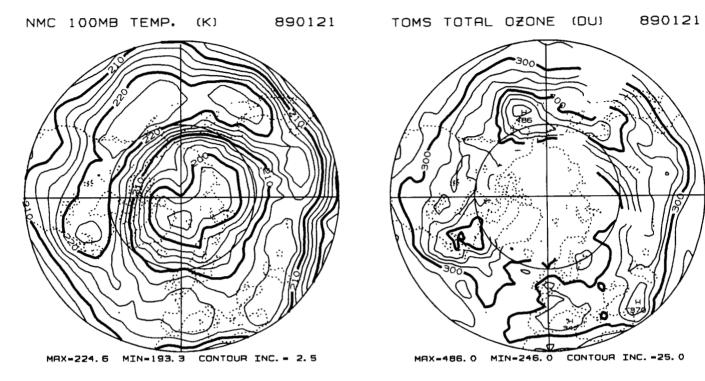


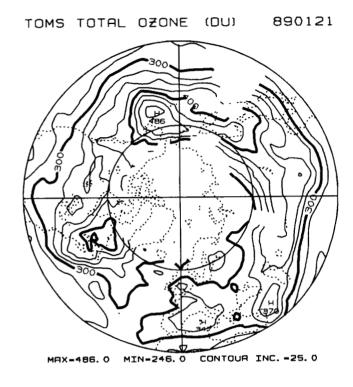


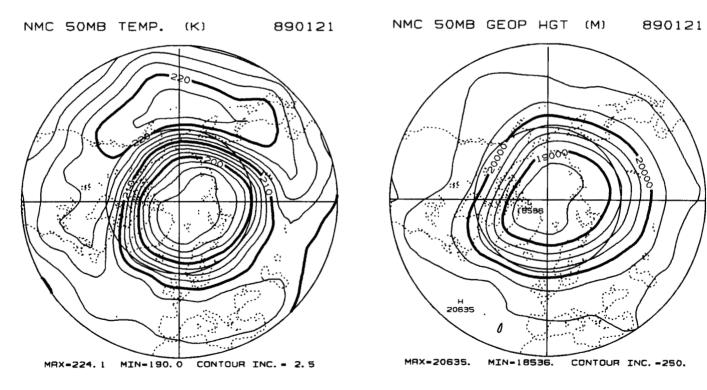


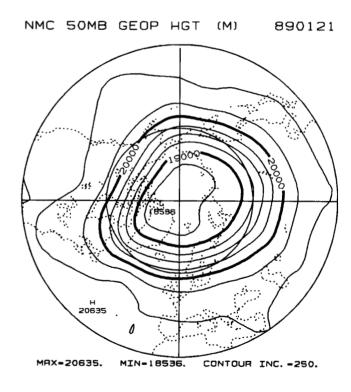


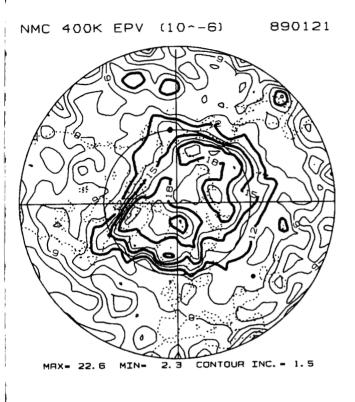


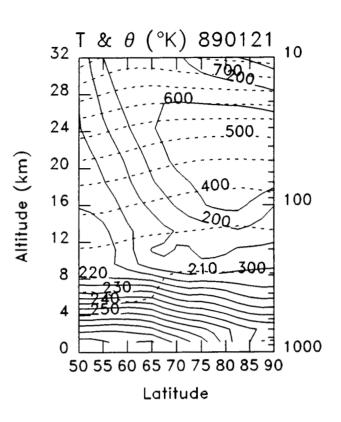


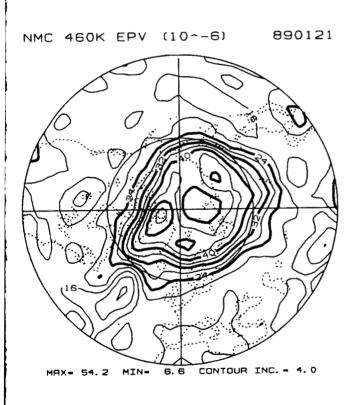


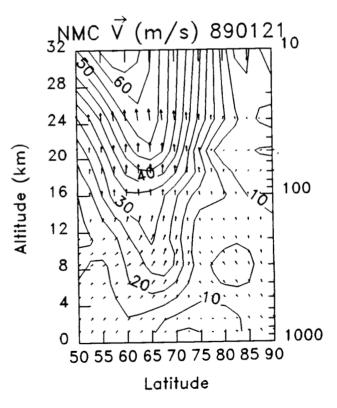


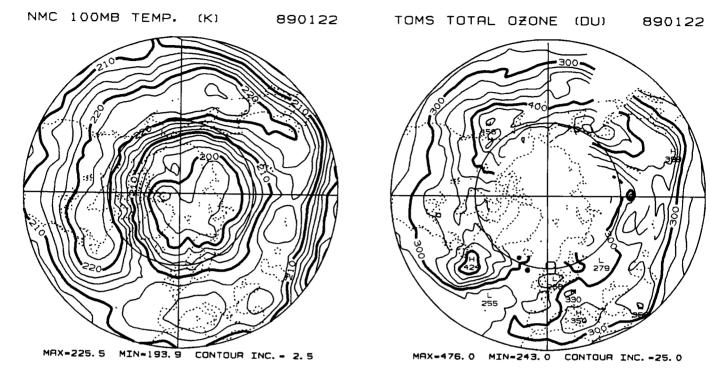


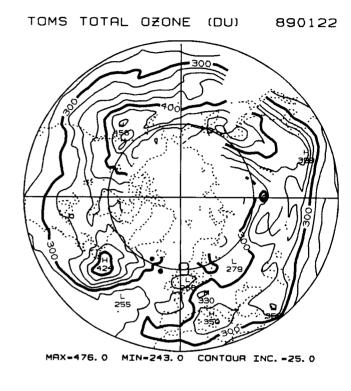


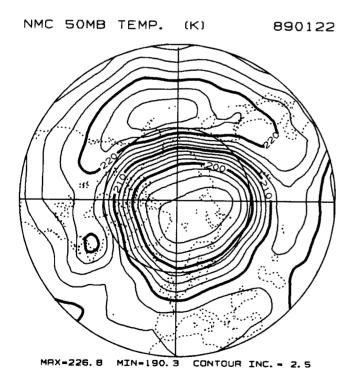


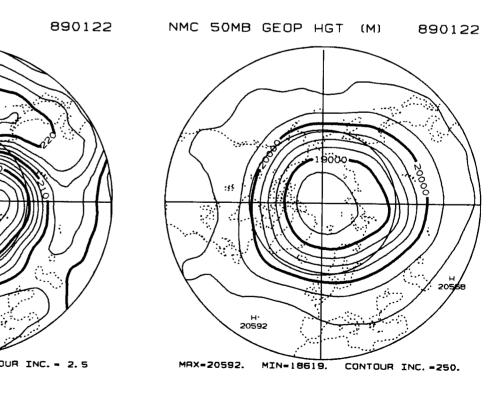


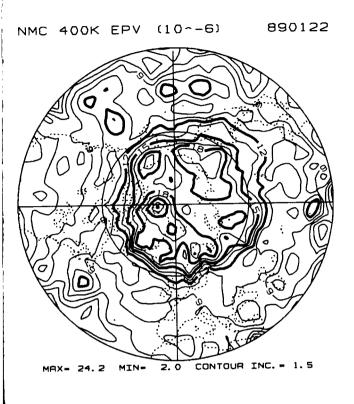


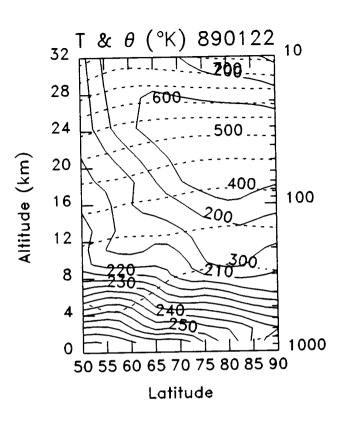


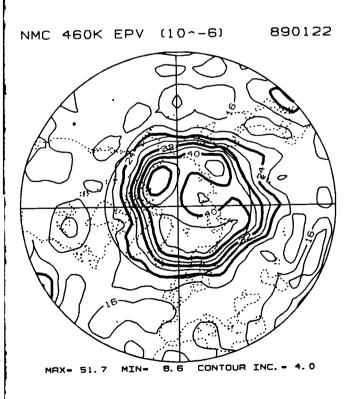


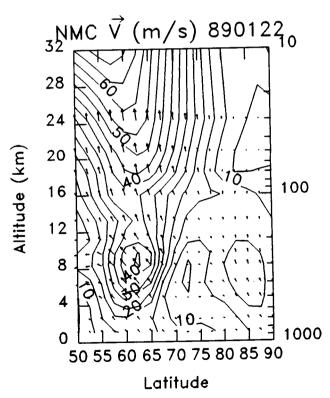


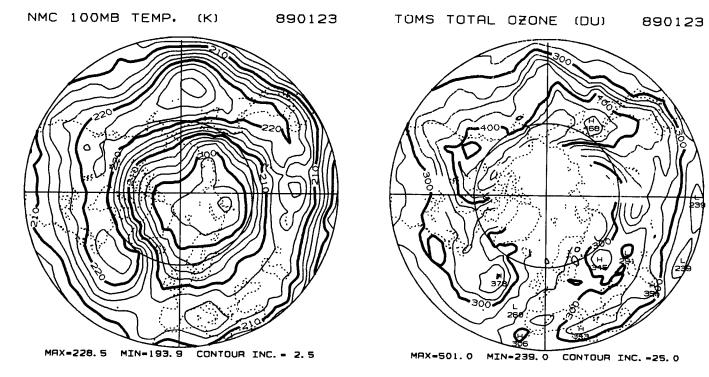


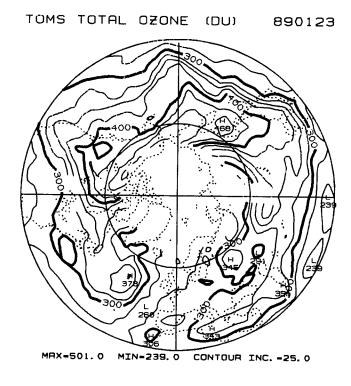


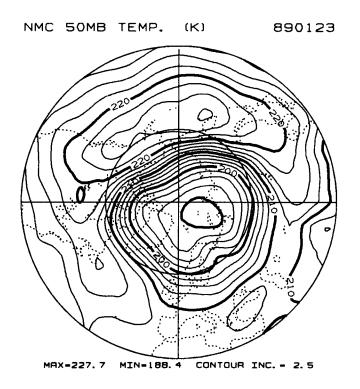


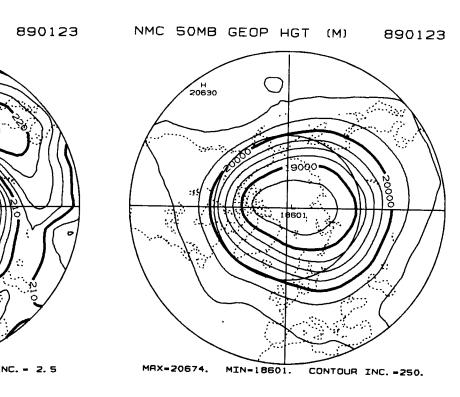


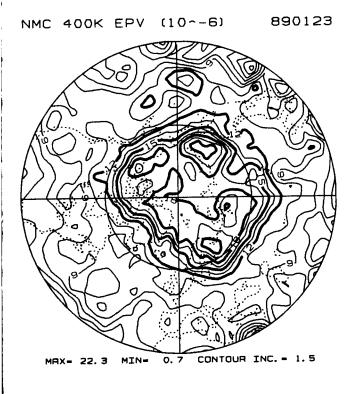


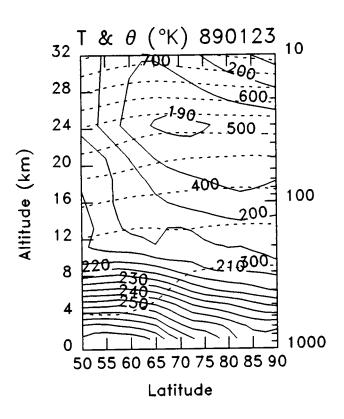


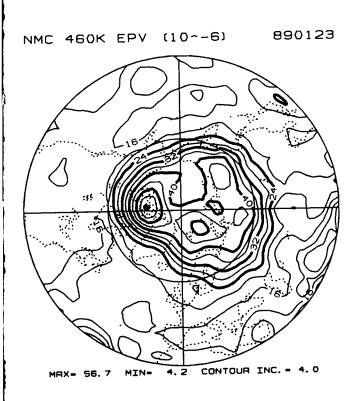


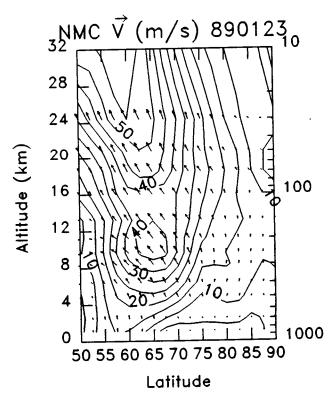


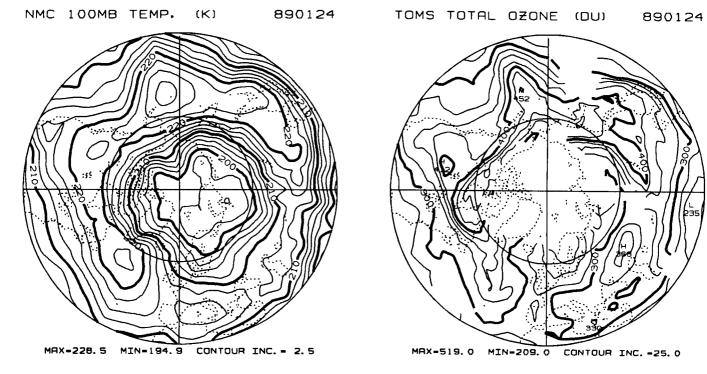


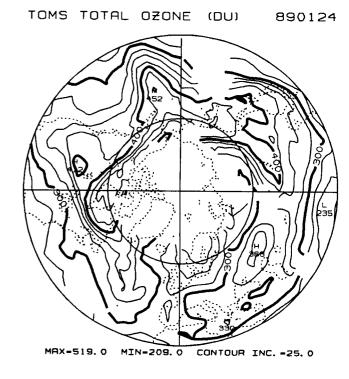


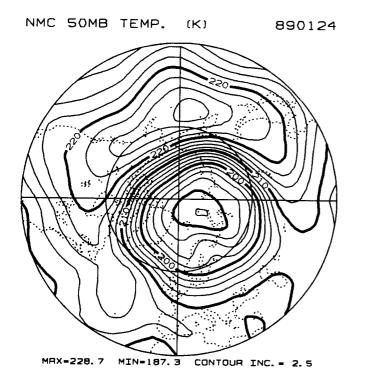


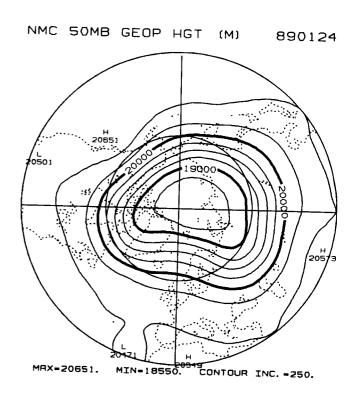


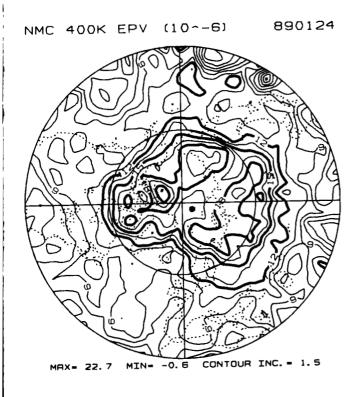


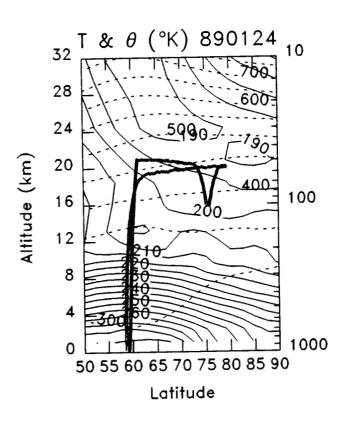


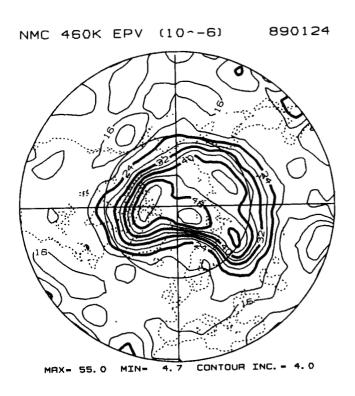


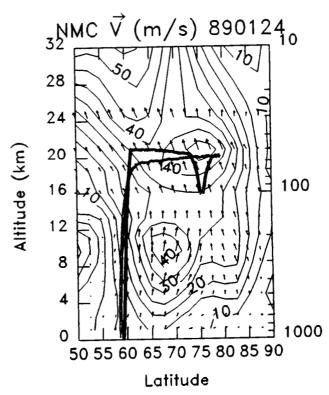


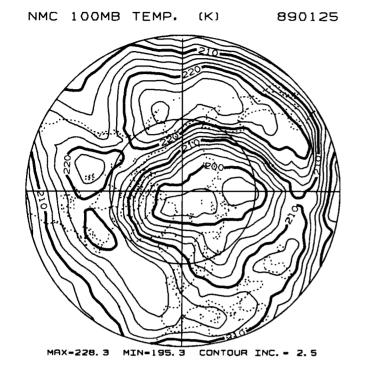


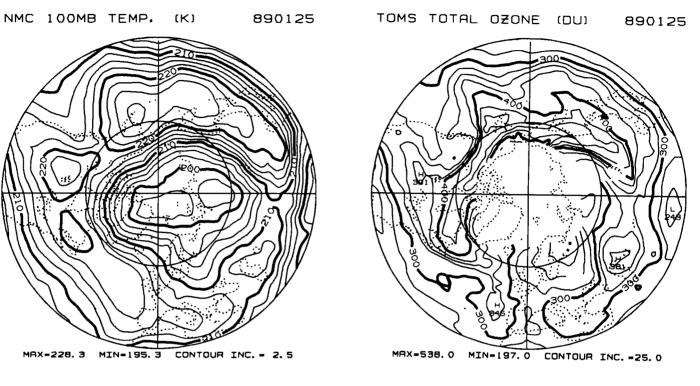


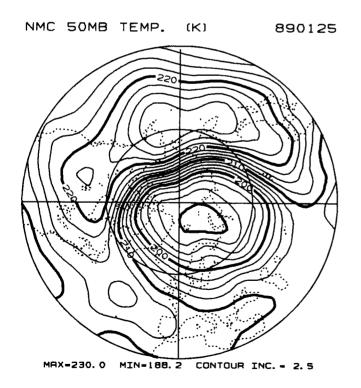


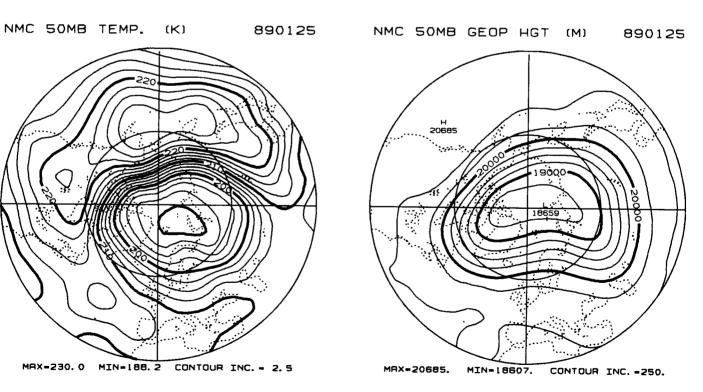


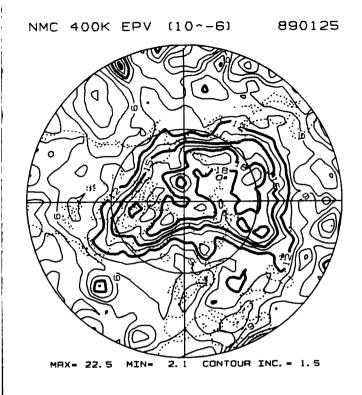


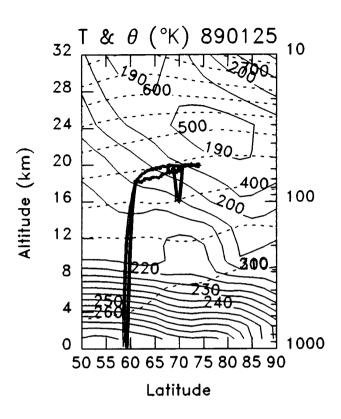


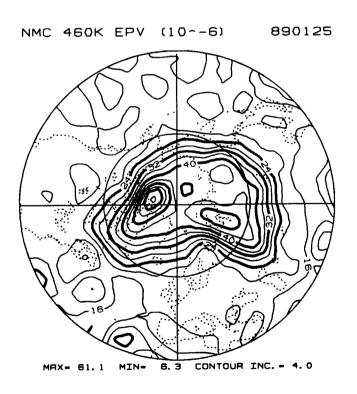


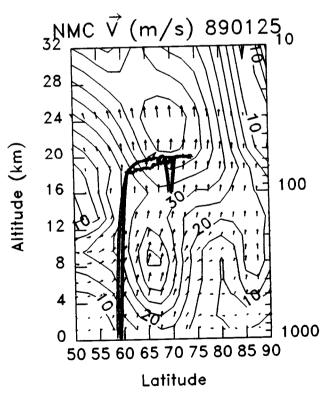


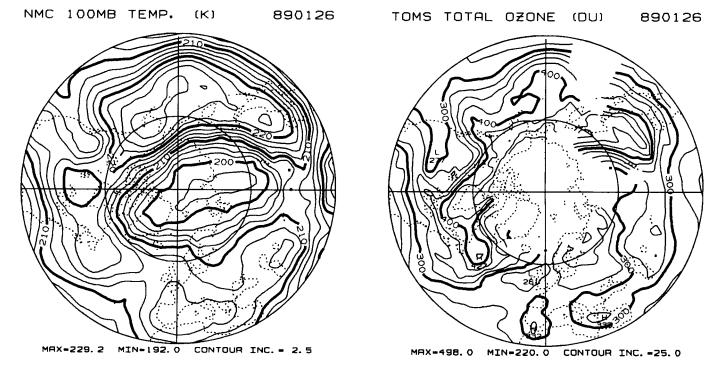


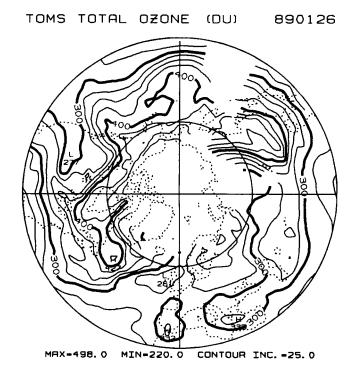


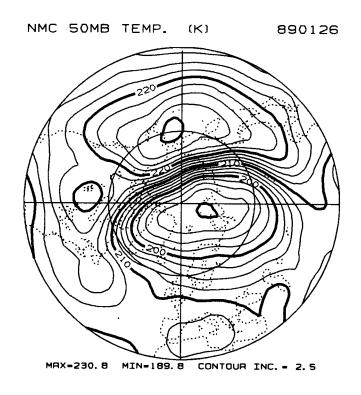


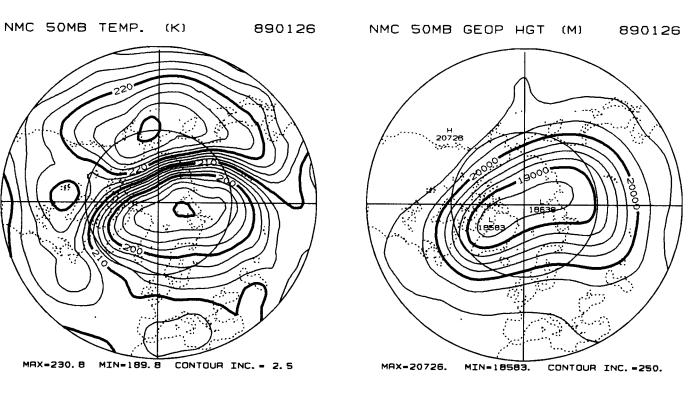


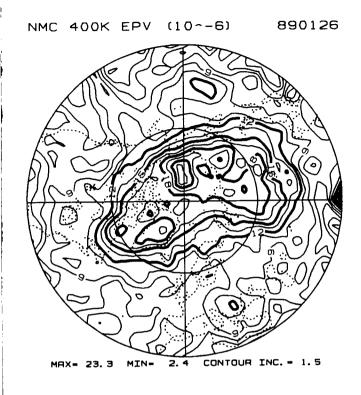


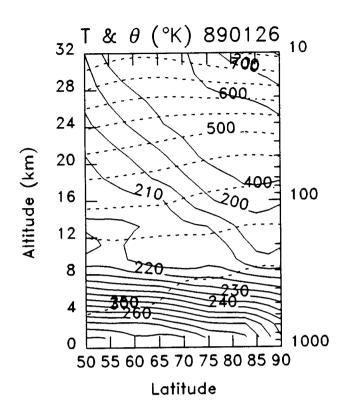


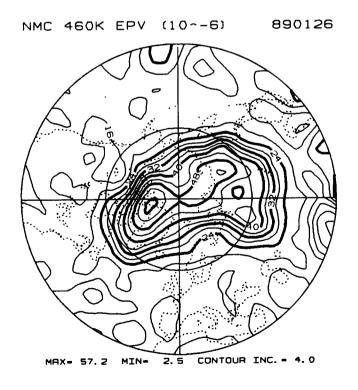


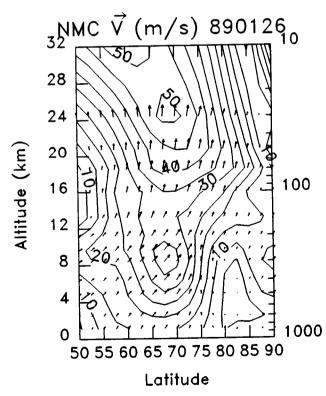


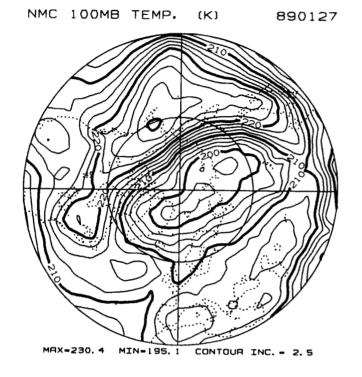


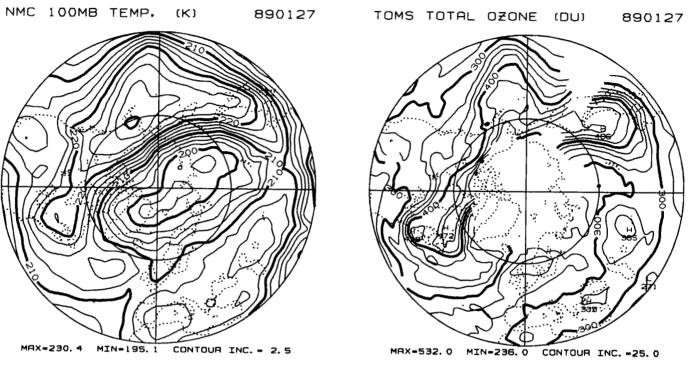


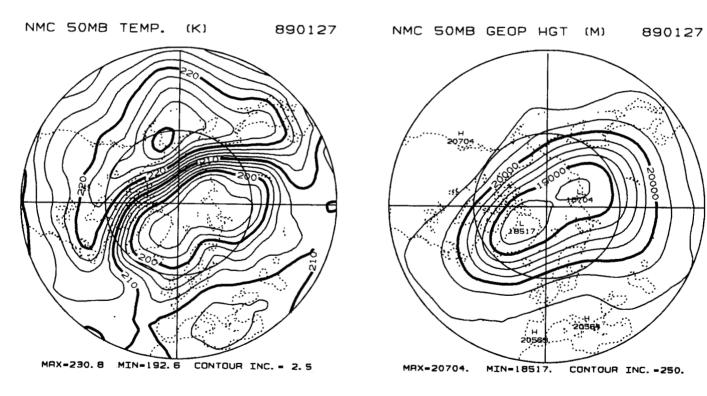


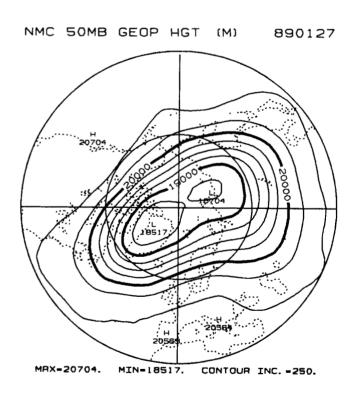


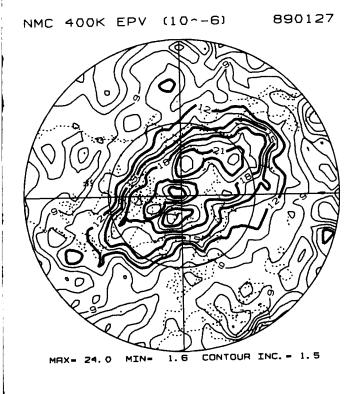


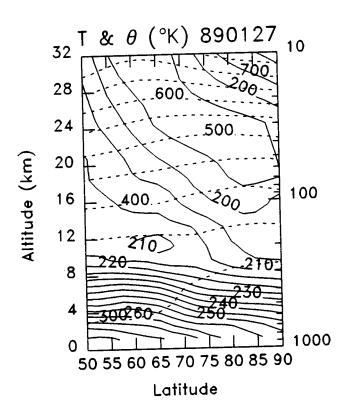


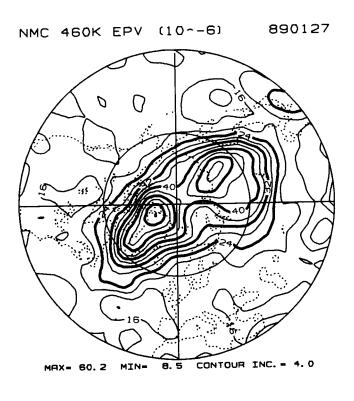


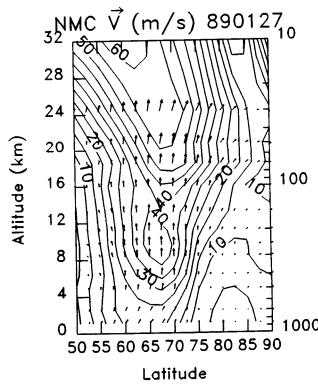


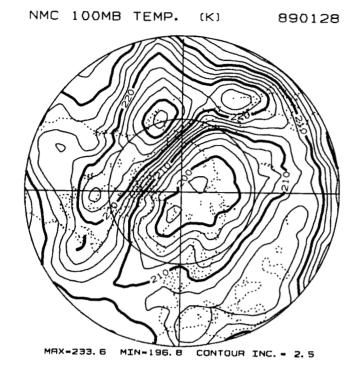


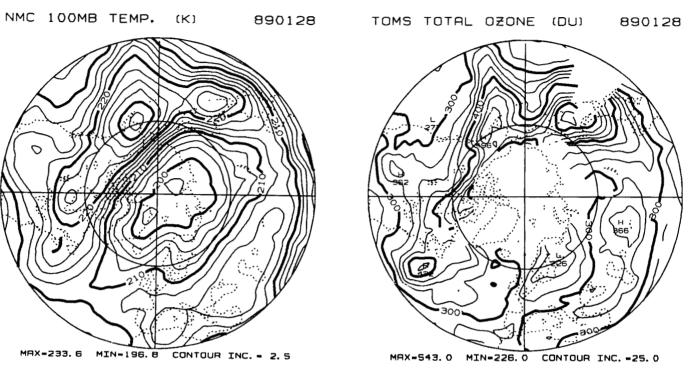


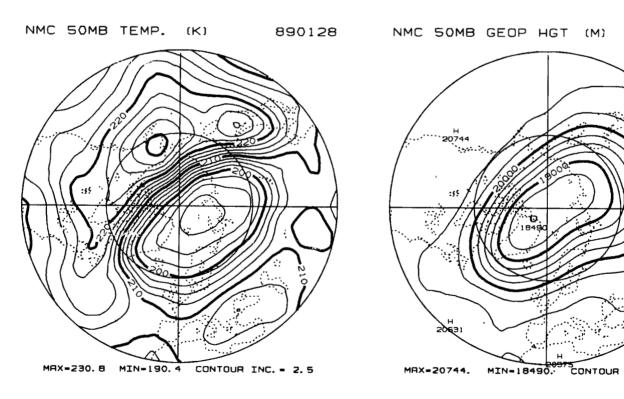


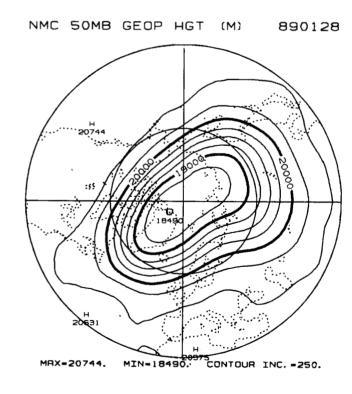


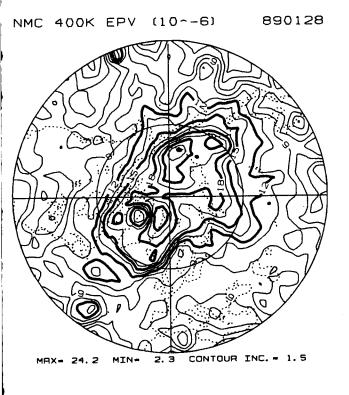


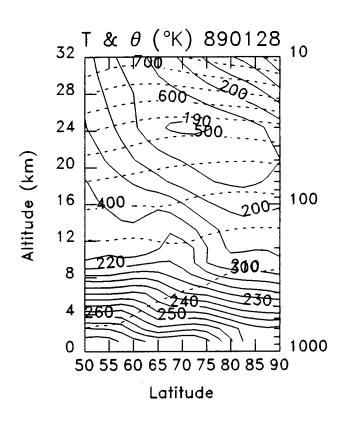


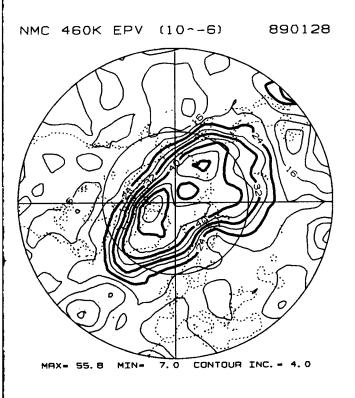


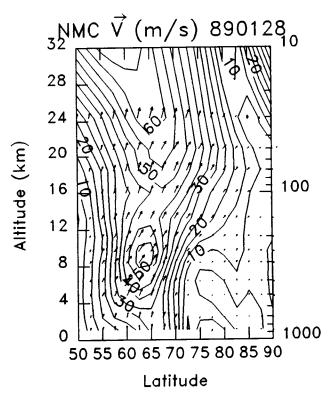


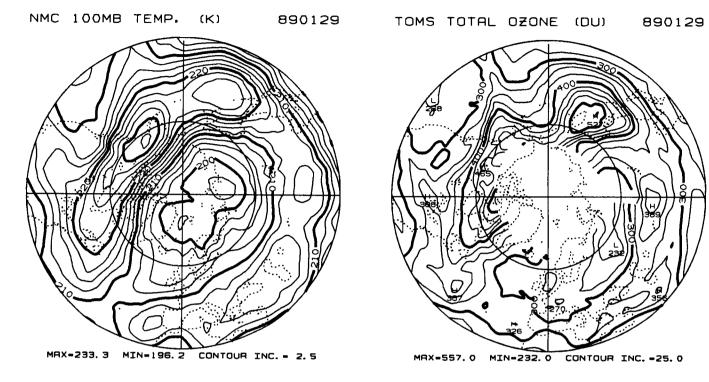


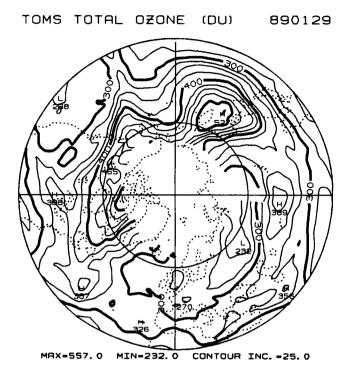


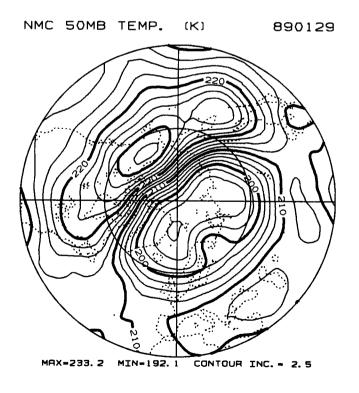


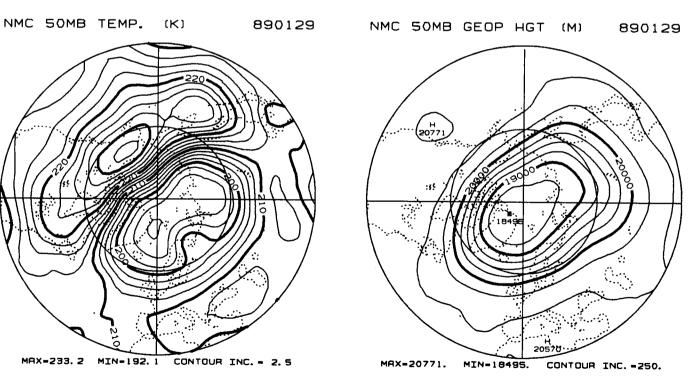


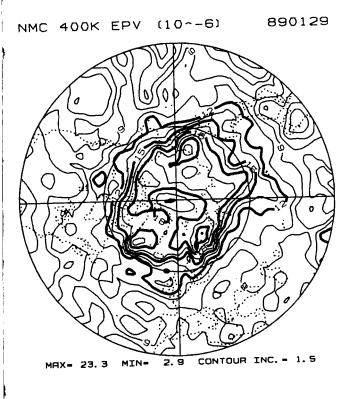


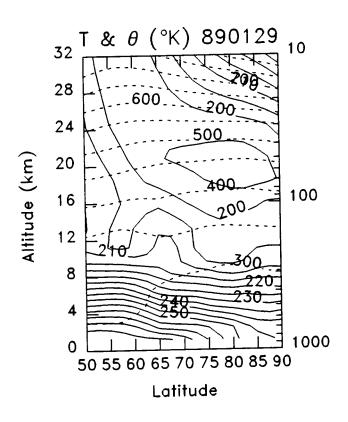


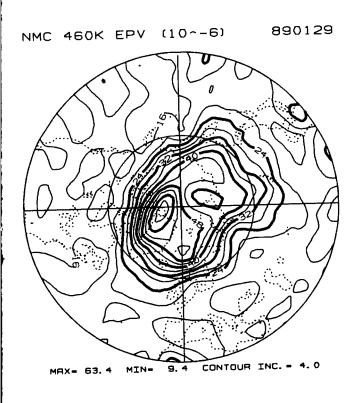


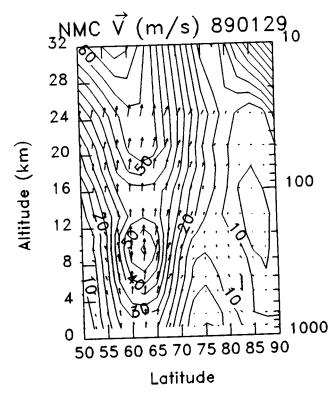


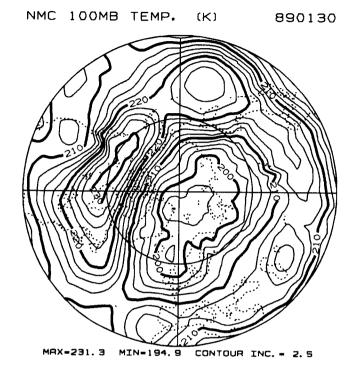


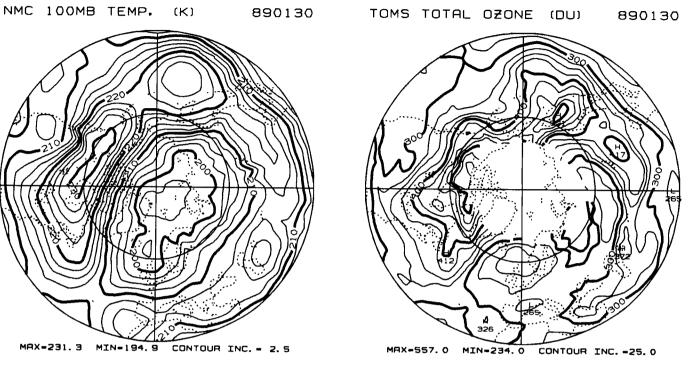


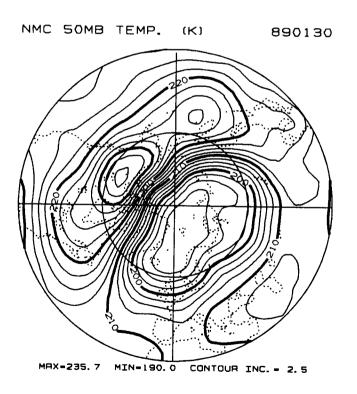


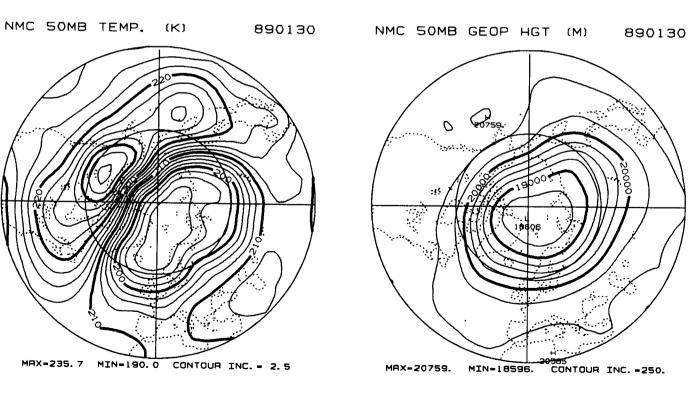


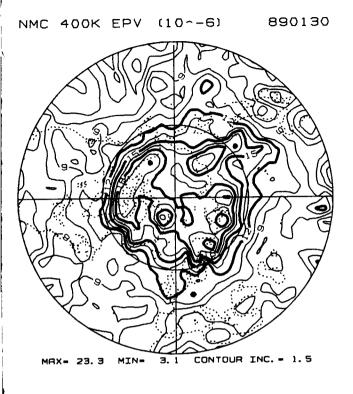


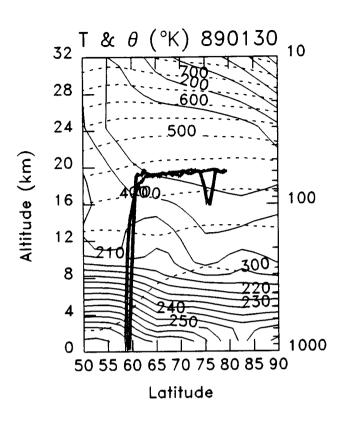


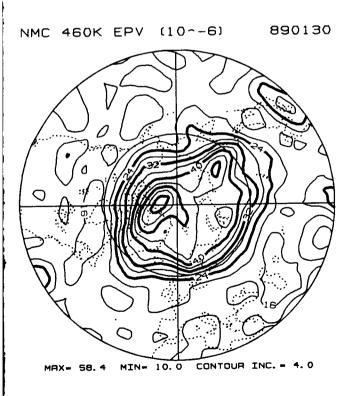


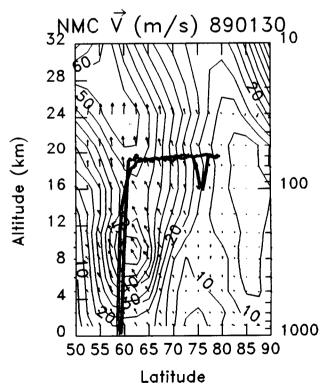




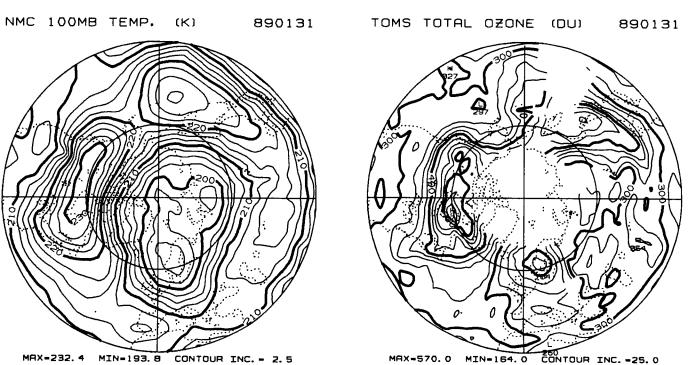


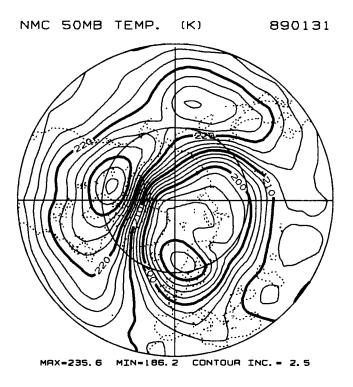


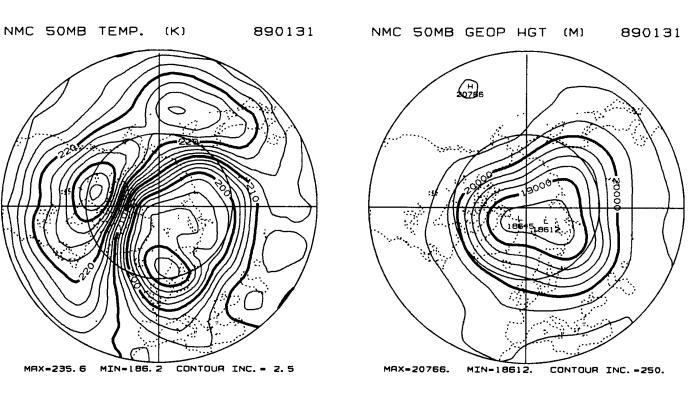


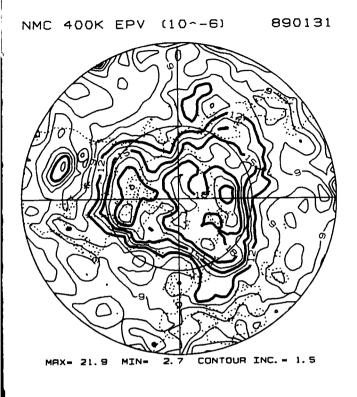


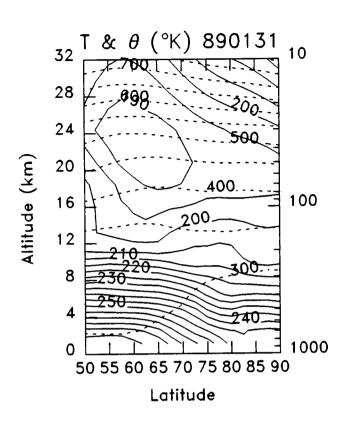
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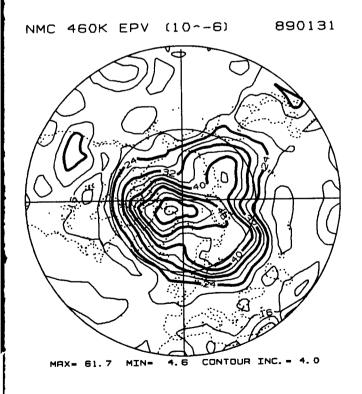


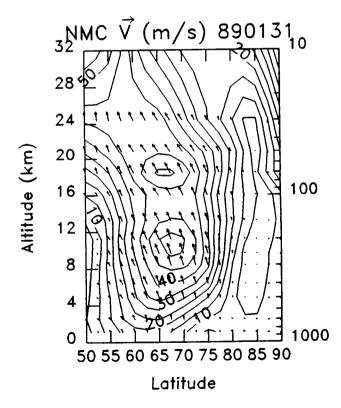


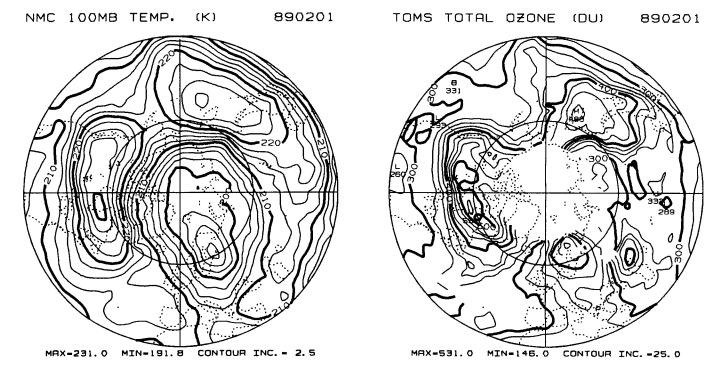


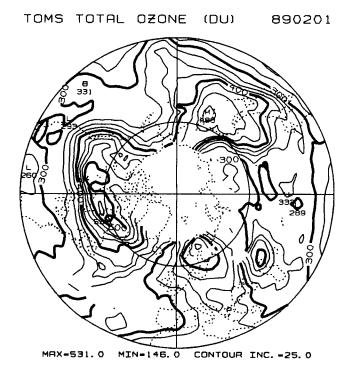


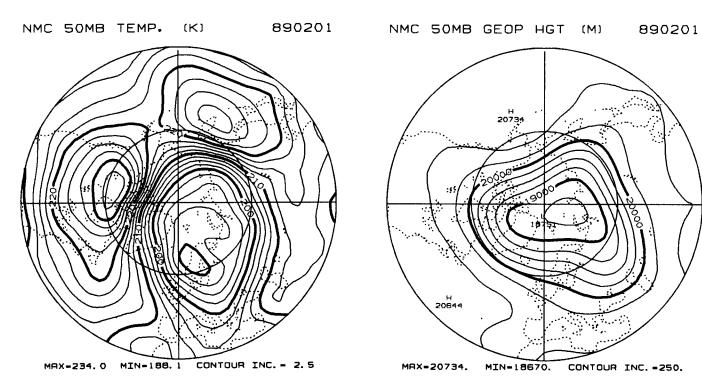


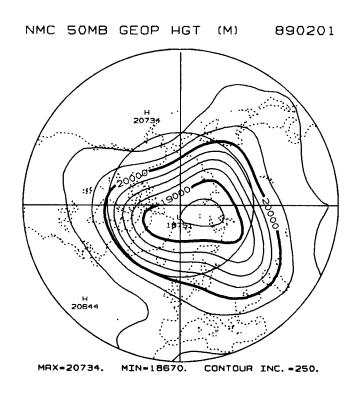


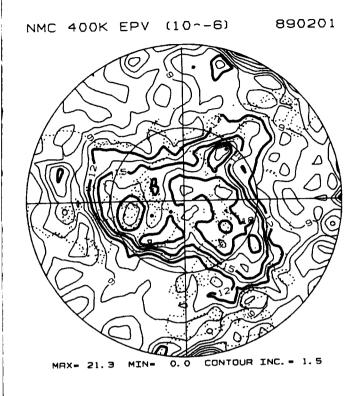


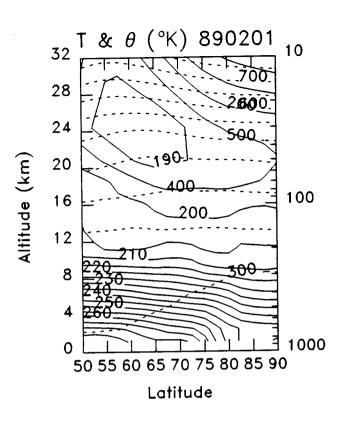


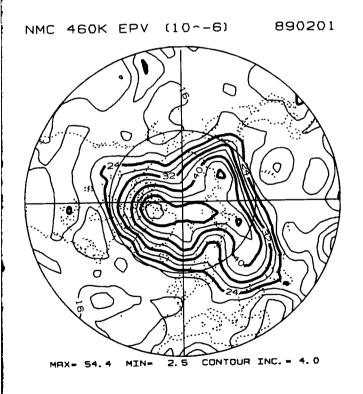


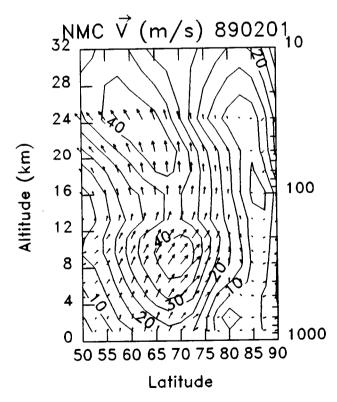




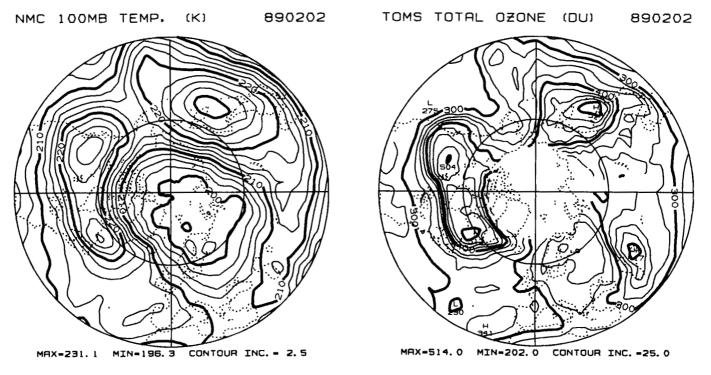


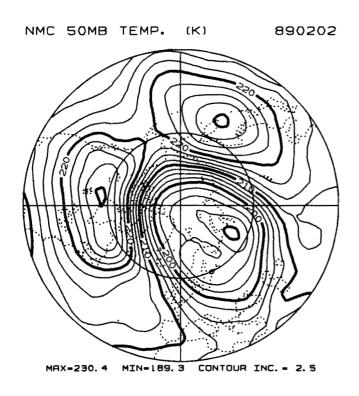


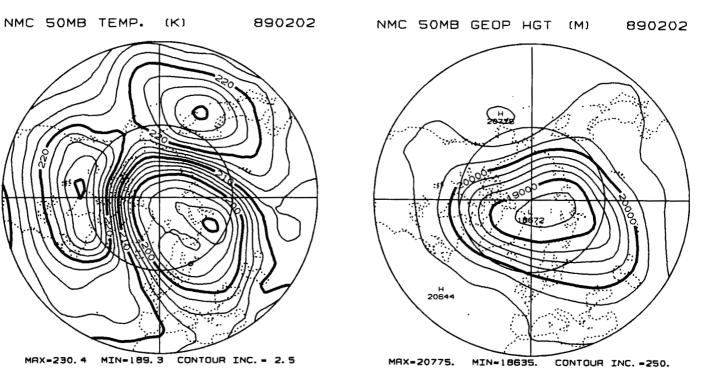


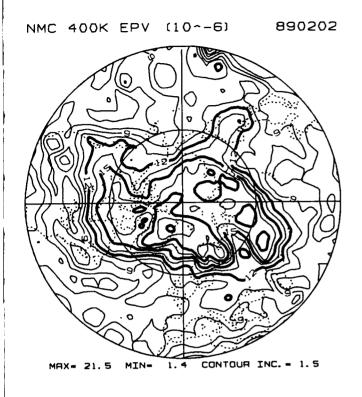


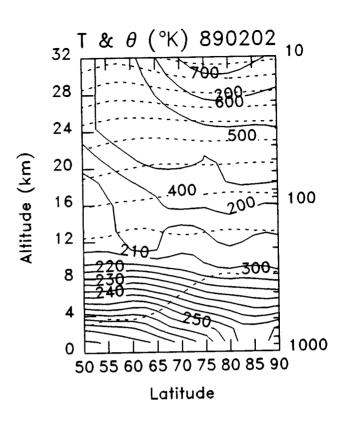
MAX-231.1 MIN-196.3 CONTOUR INC. - 2.5

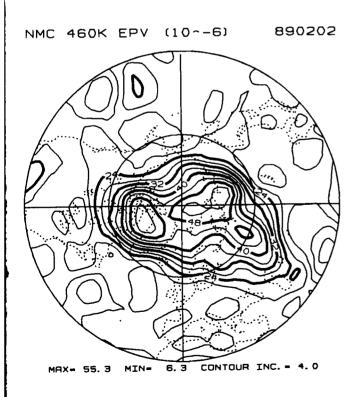


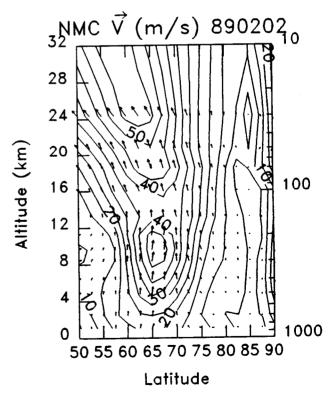


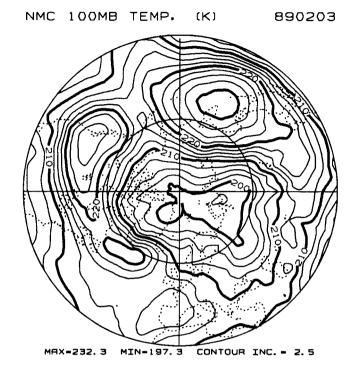


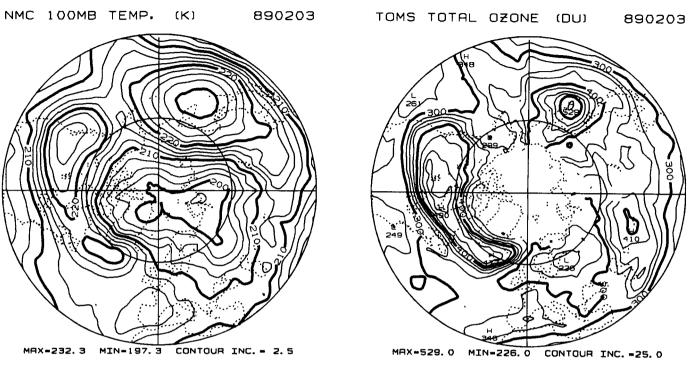


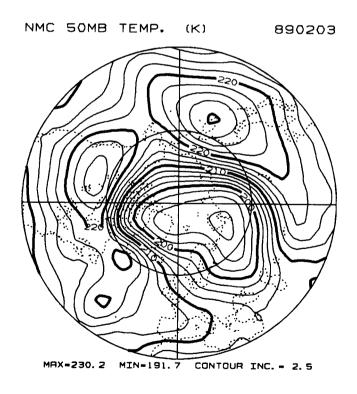


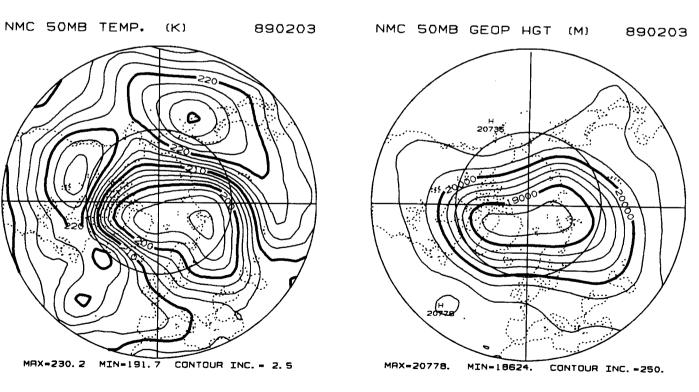


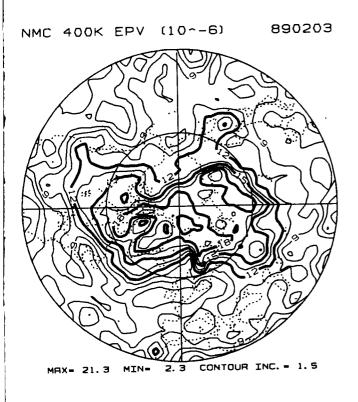


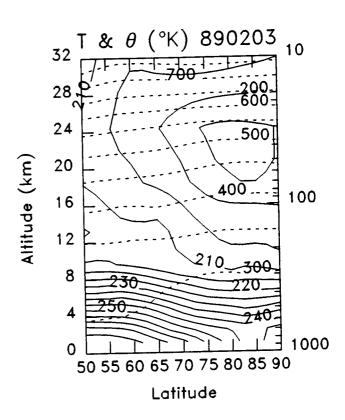


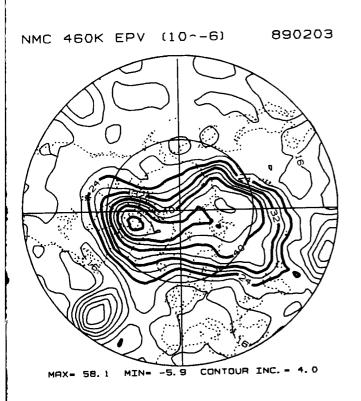


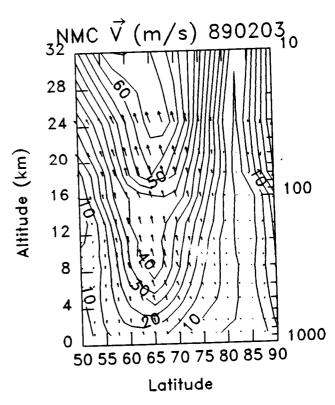


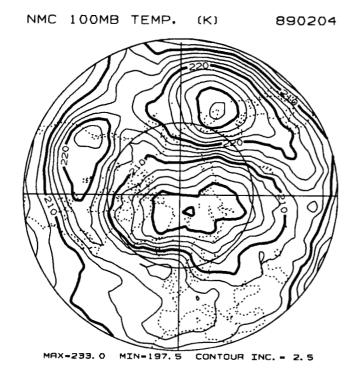


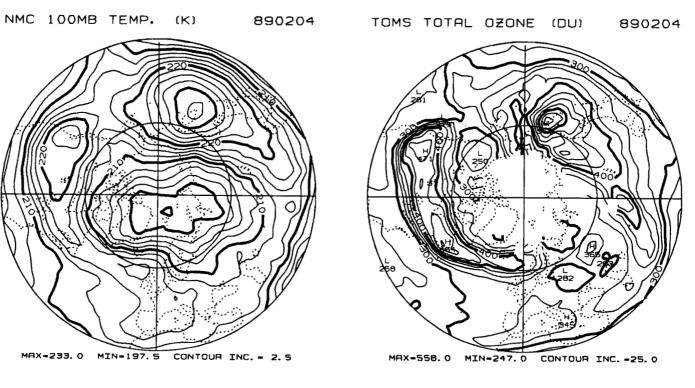


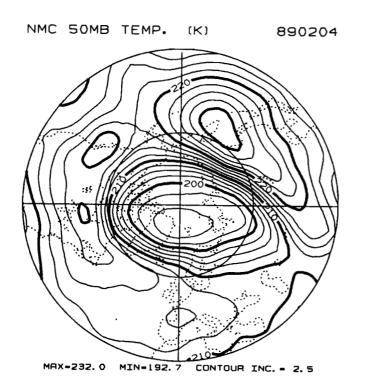


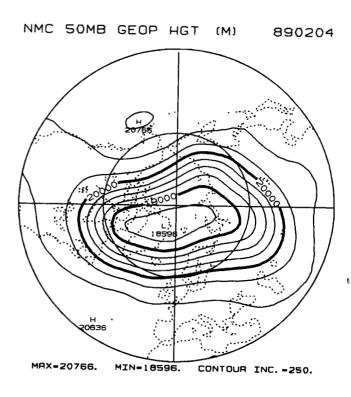


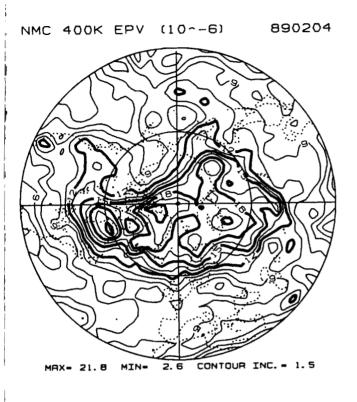


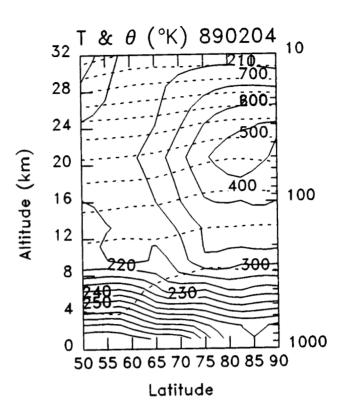


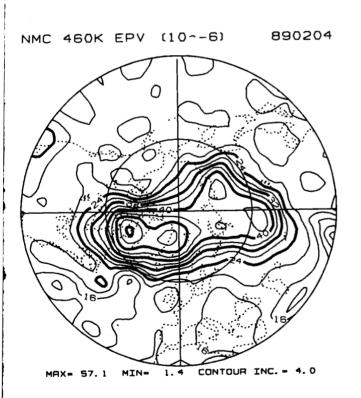


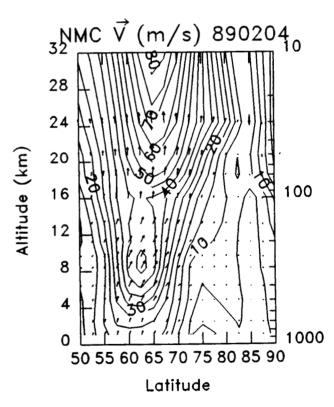


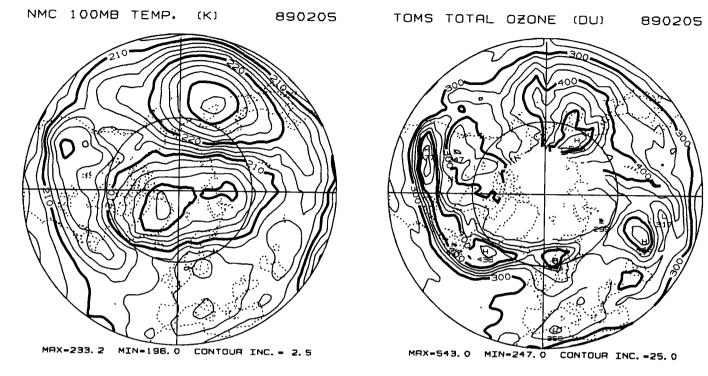


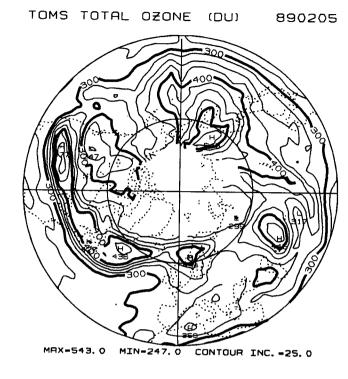


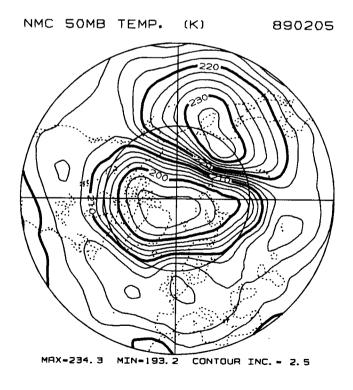


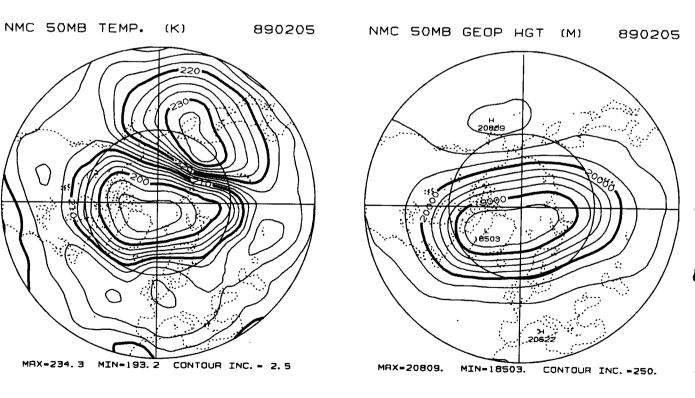


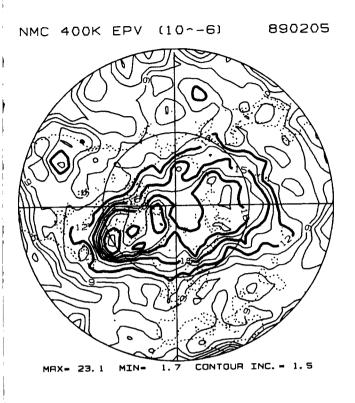


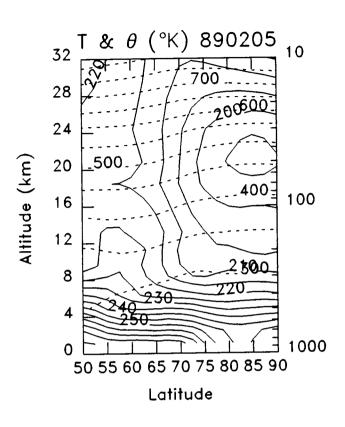


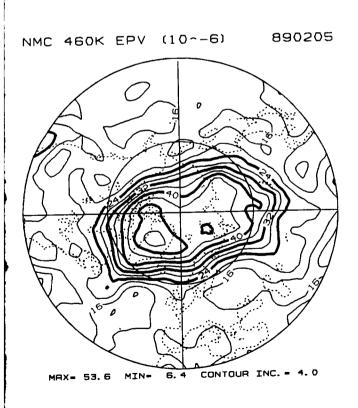


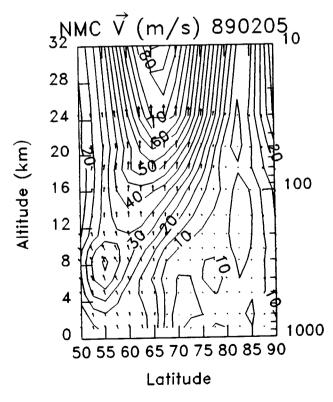


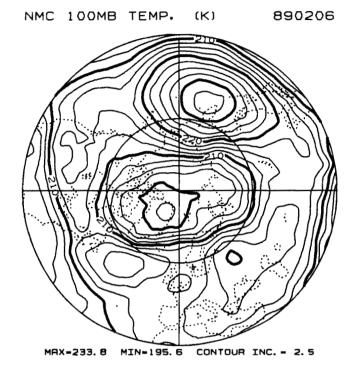


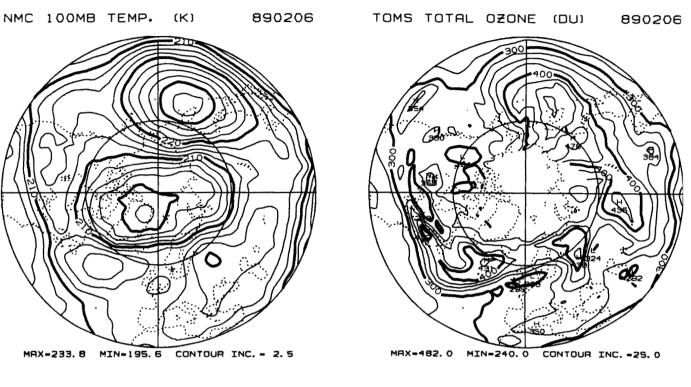


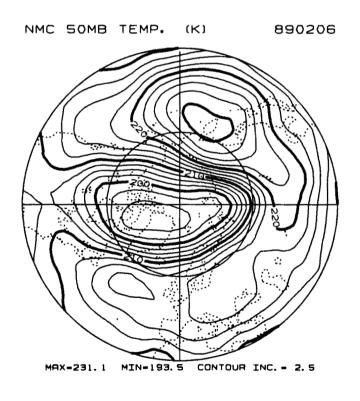


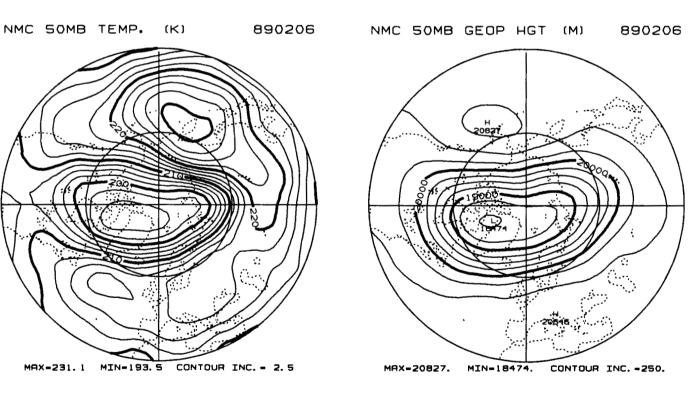


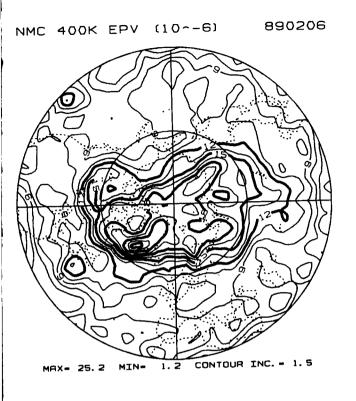


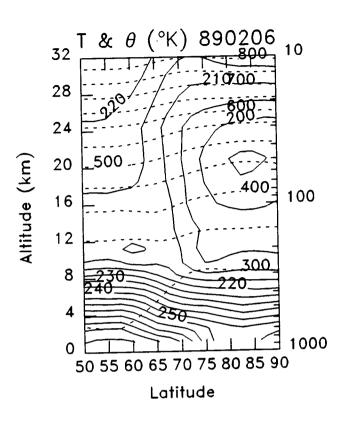


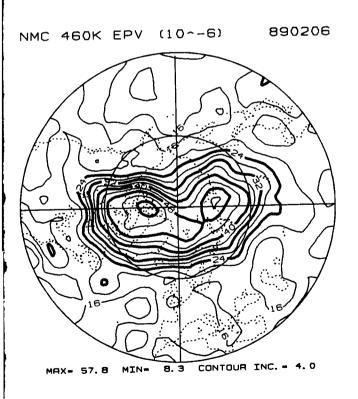


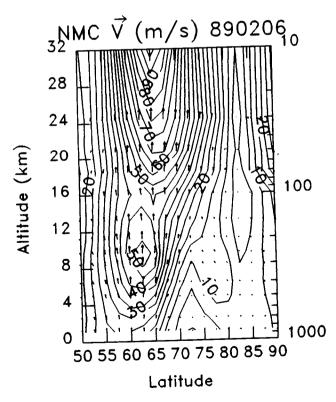


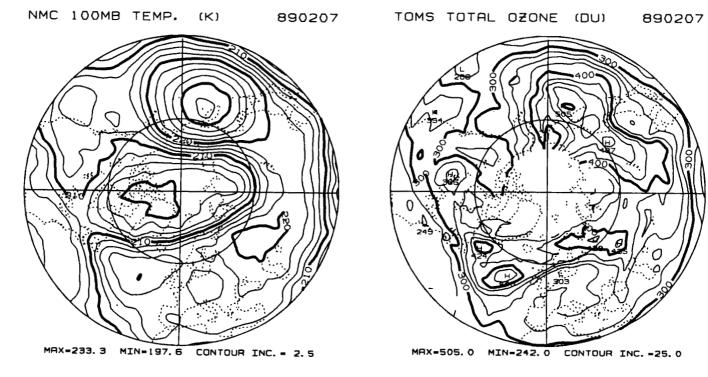


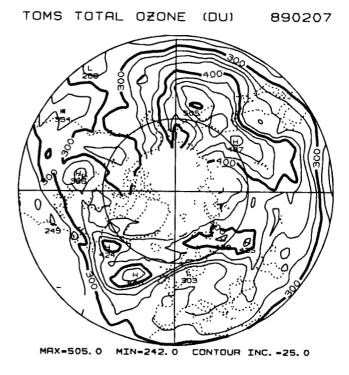


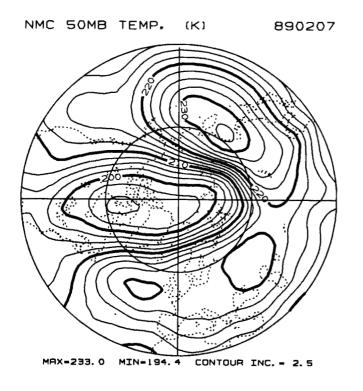


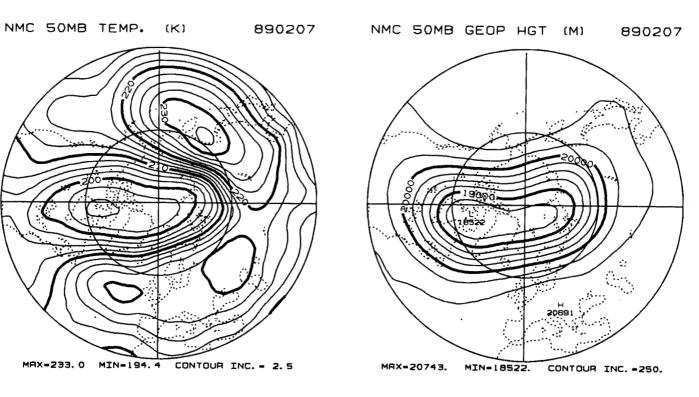


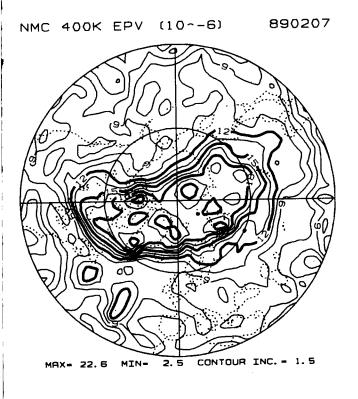


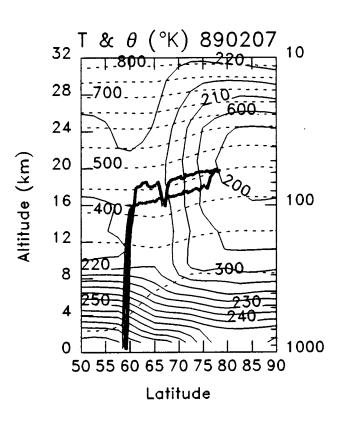


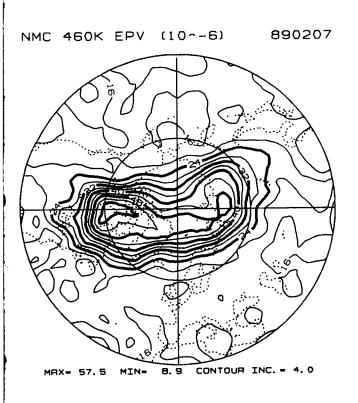


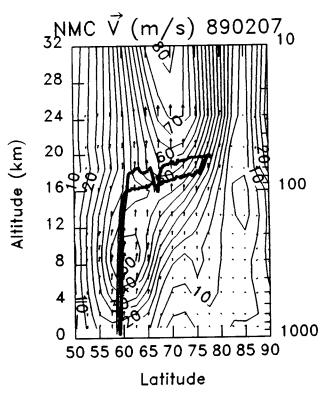


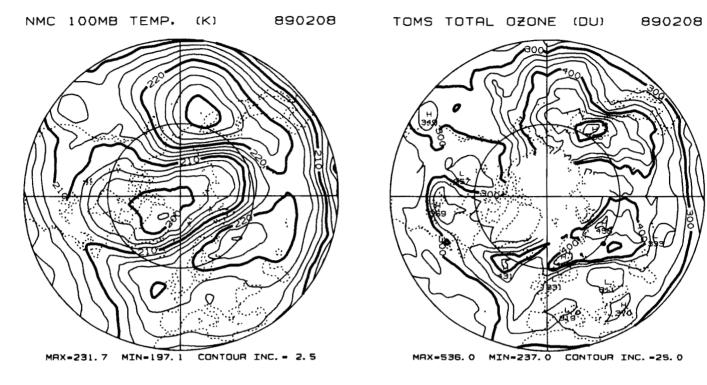


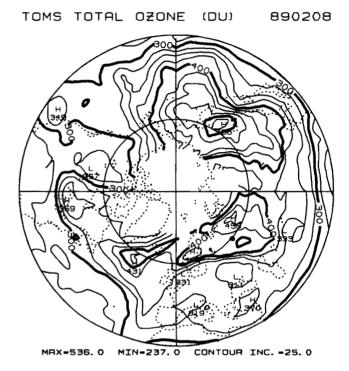


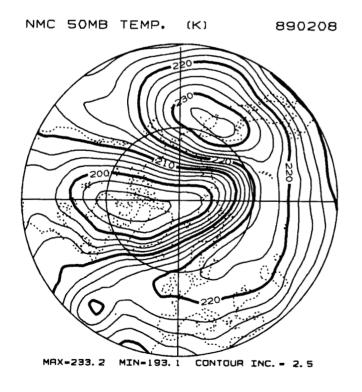


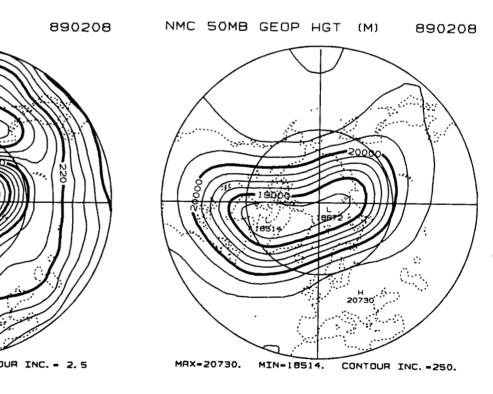


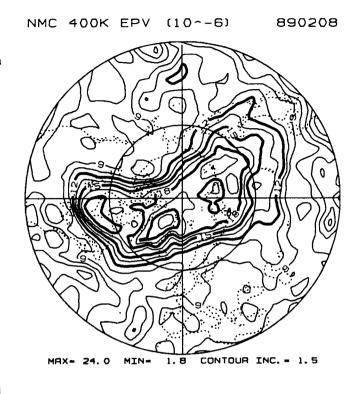


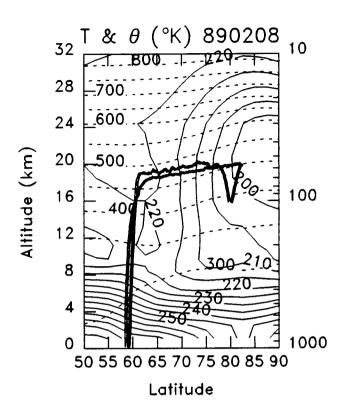


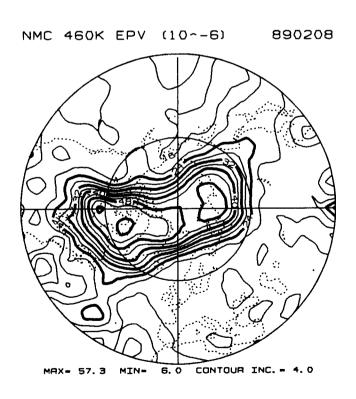


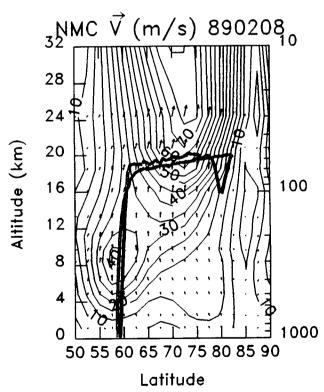






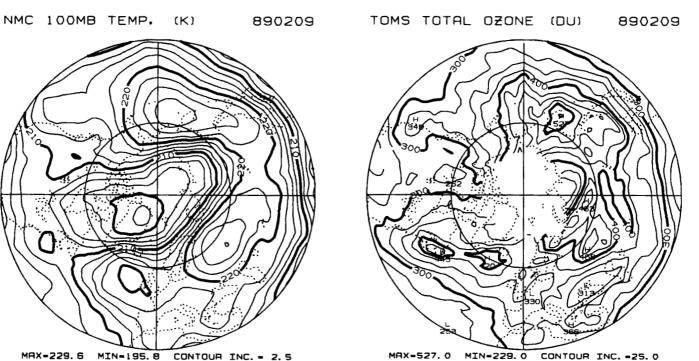




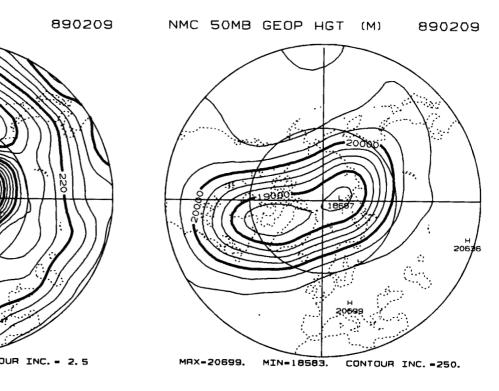


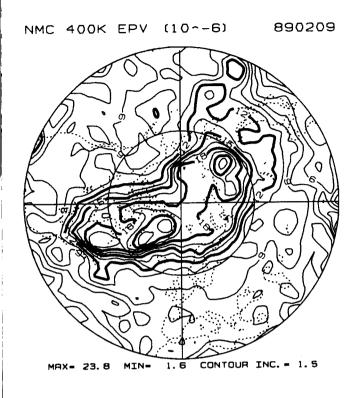
CONTOUR INC. - 2.5

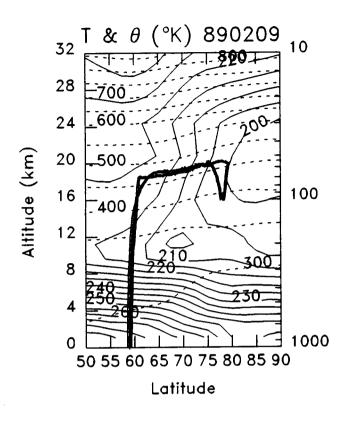
MAX=229.6 MIN=195.8

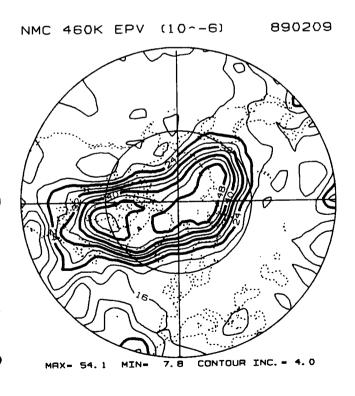


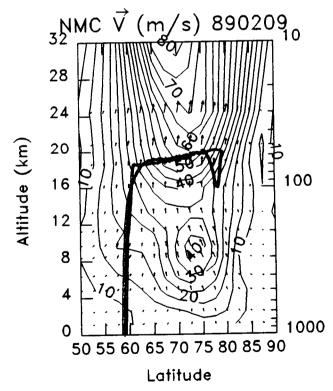
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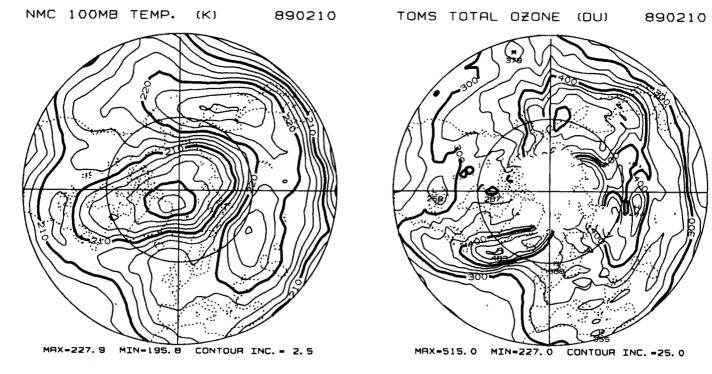


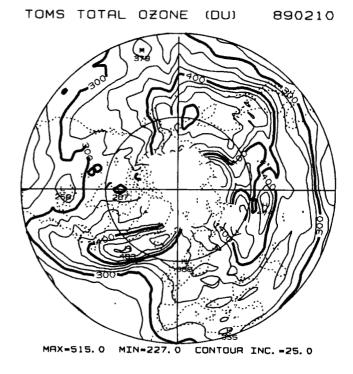


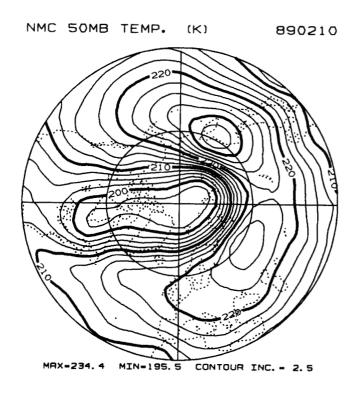


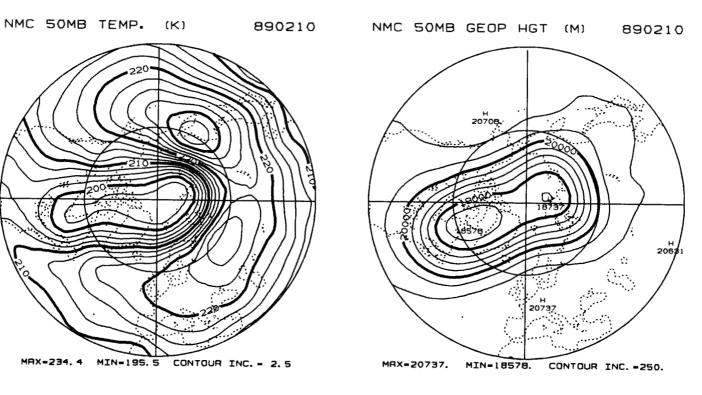


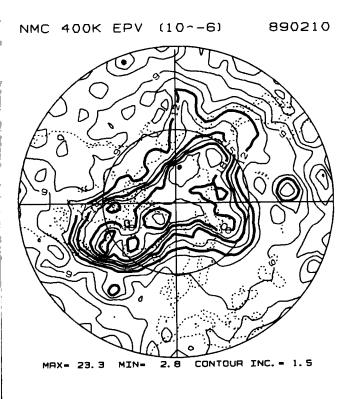


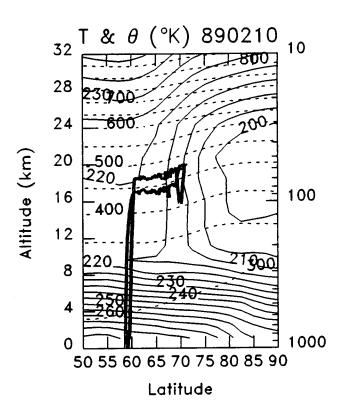


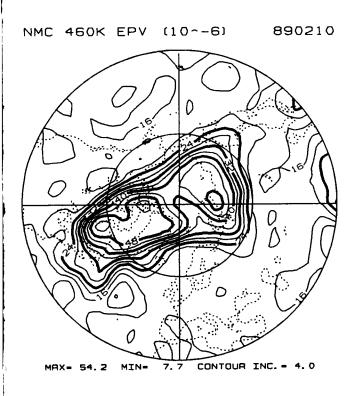


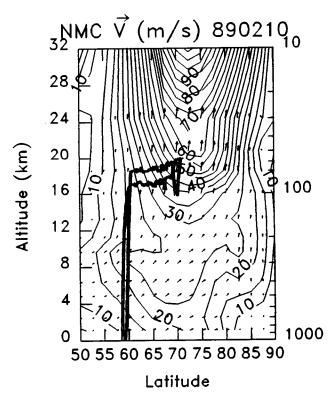


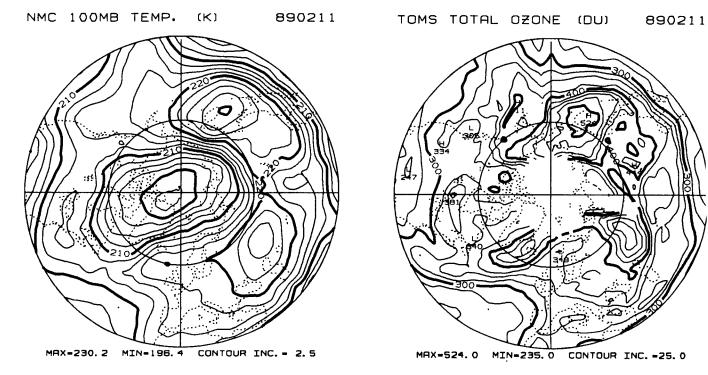


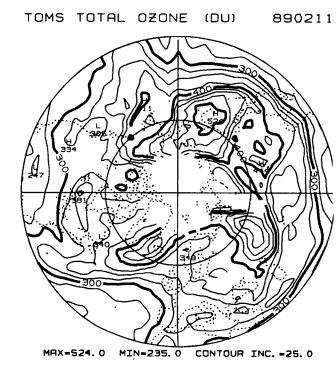


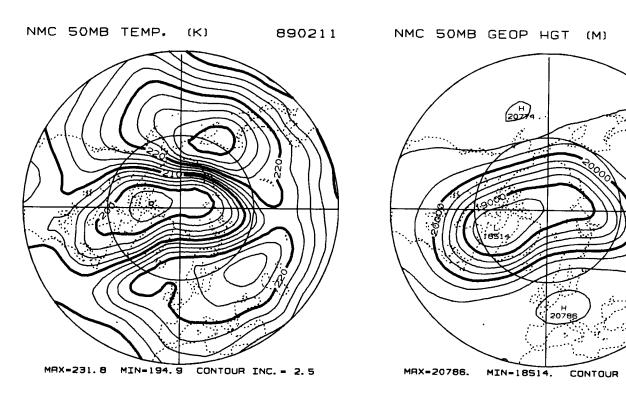


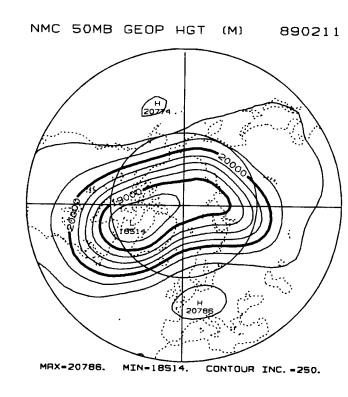


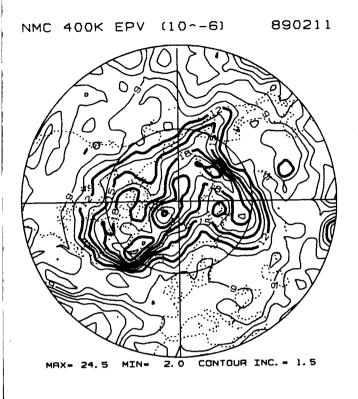


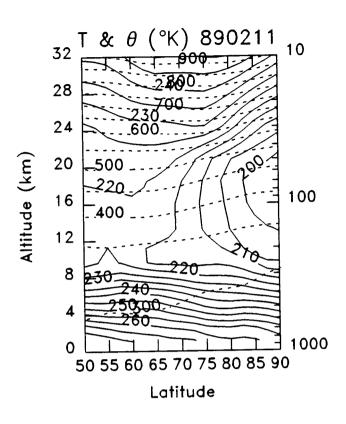


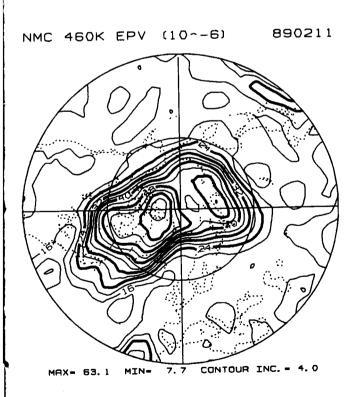


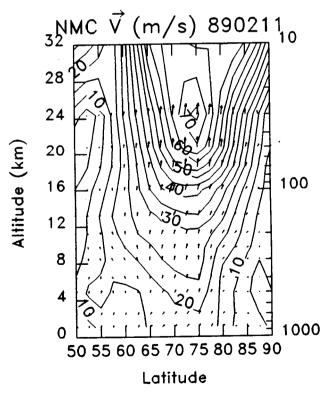


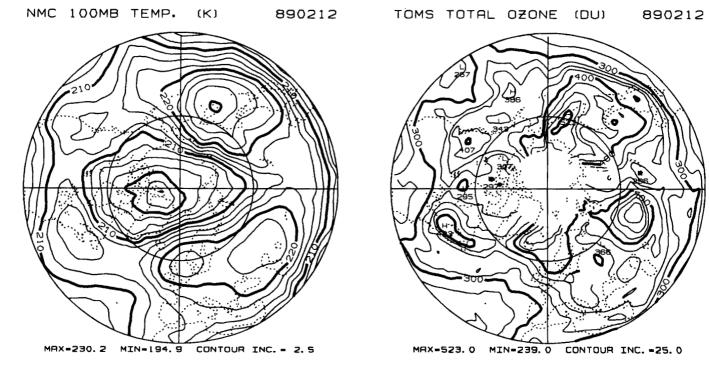


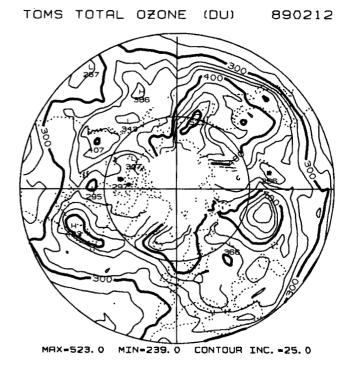


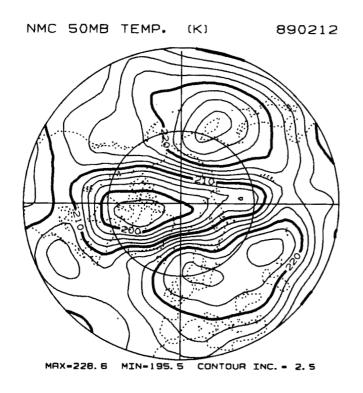


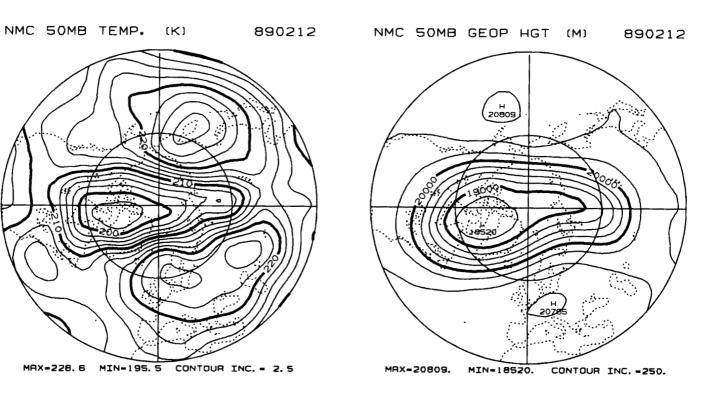


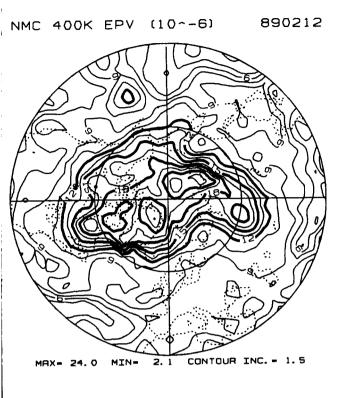


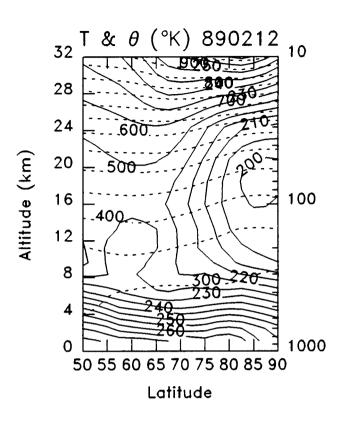


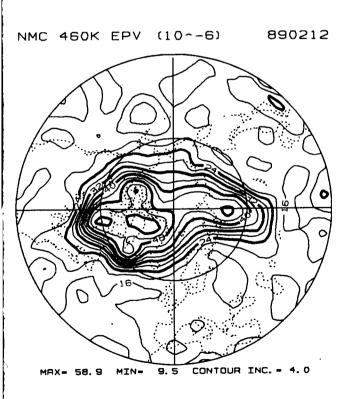


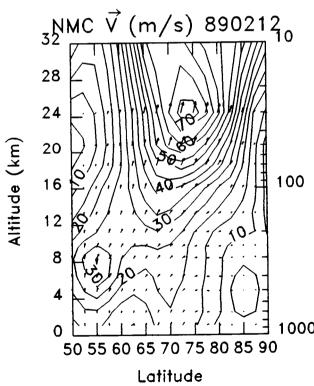


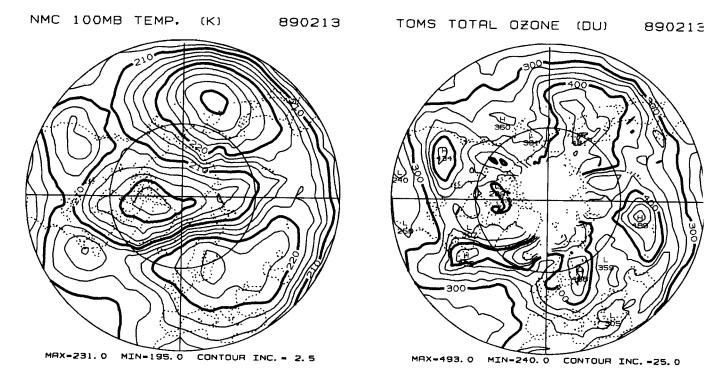


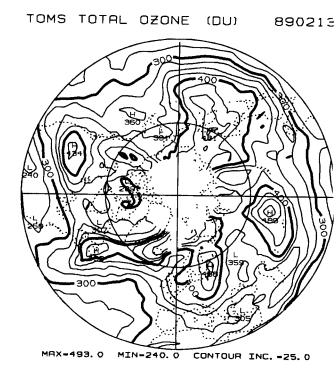


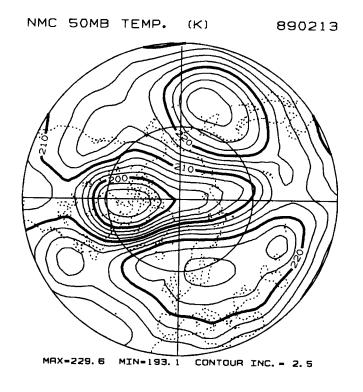


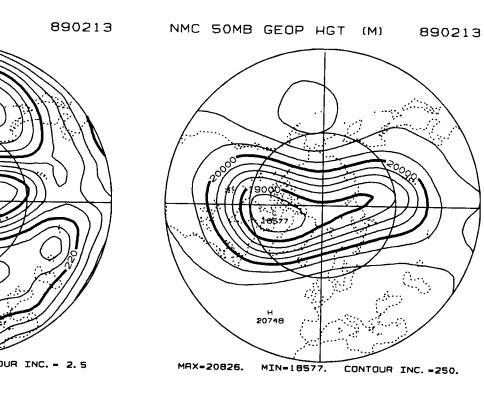


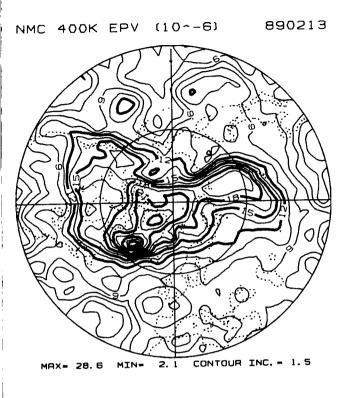


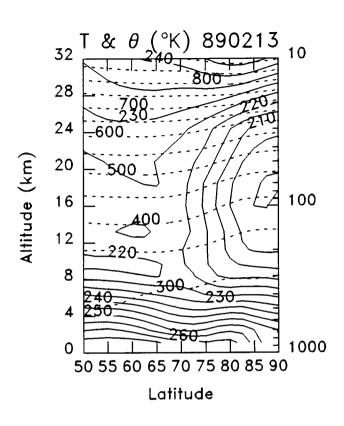


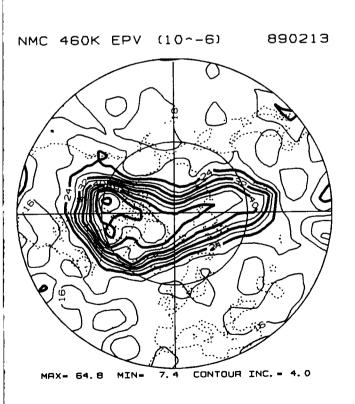


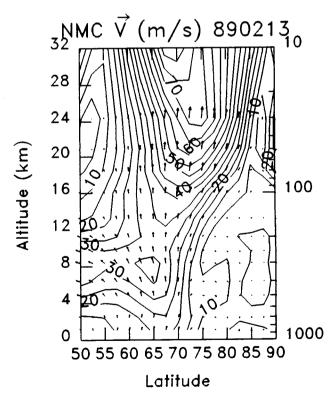


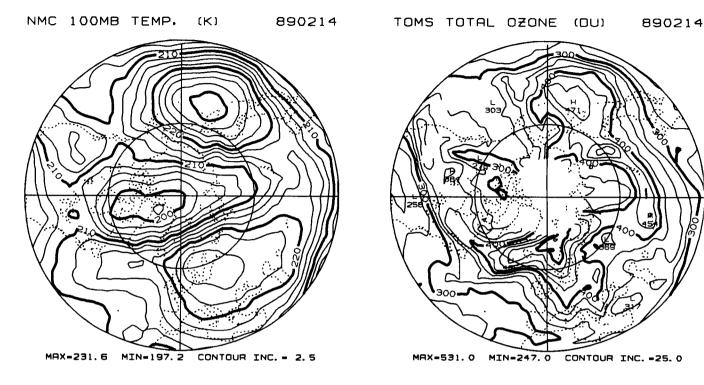


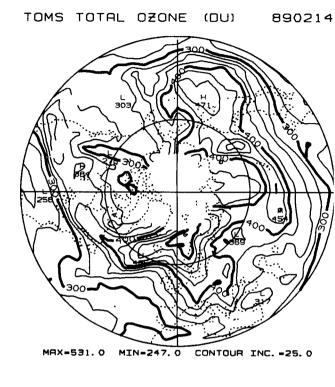


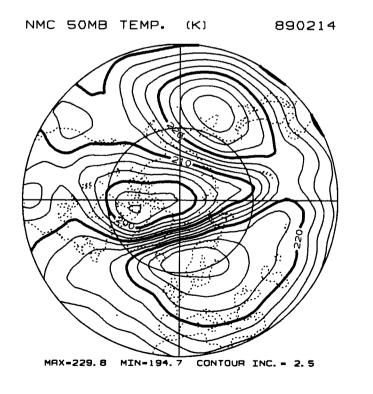


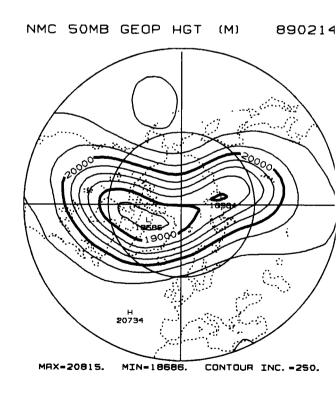


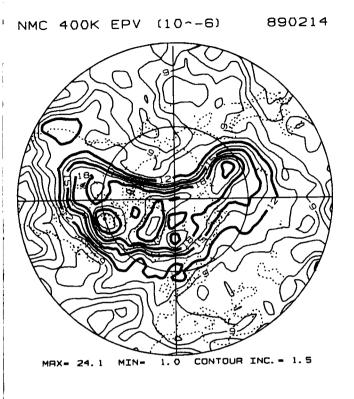


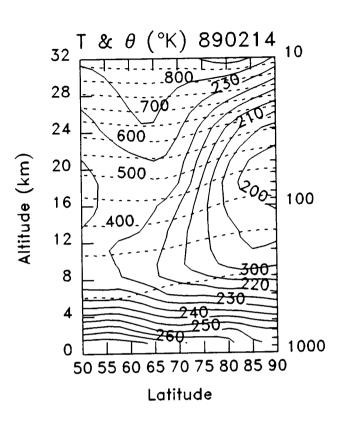


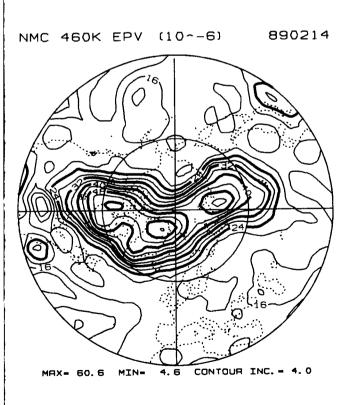


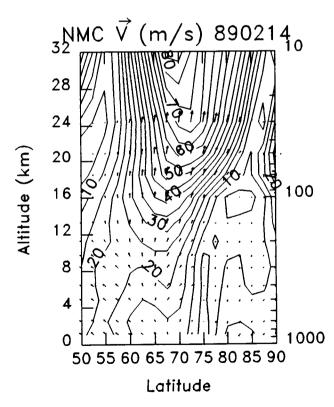




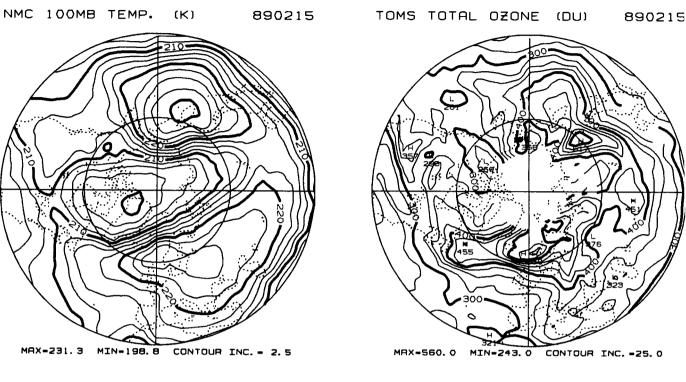


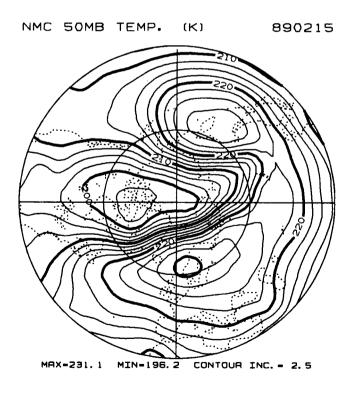


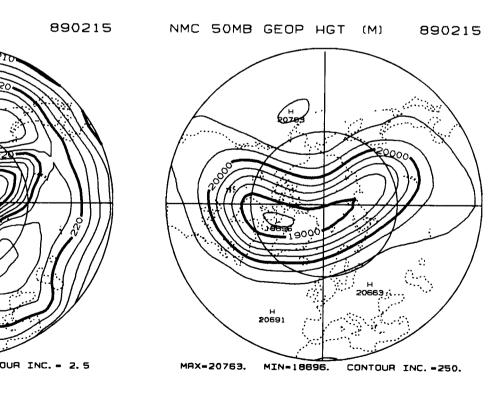


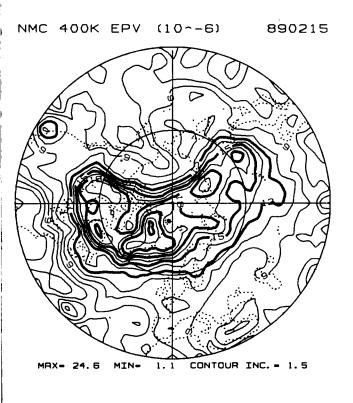


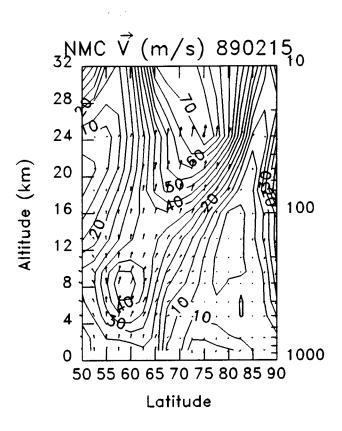
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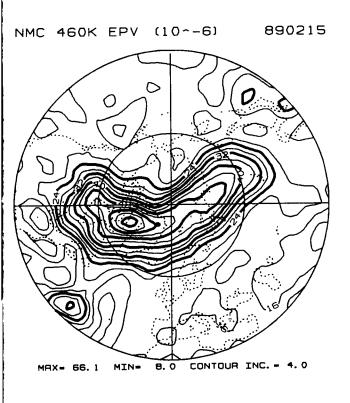


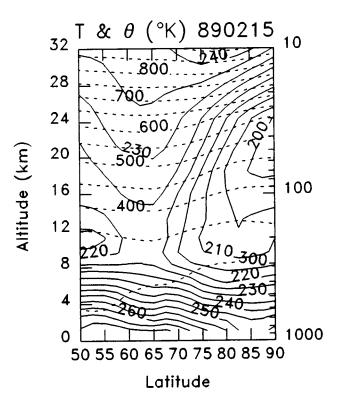


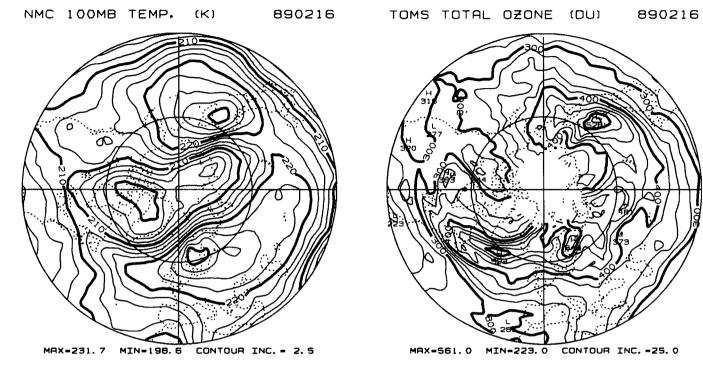


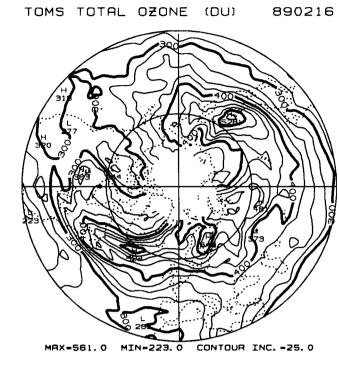


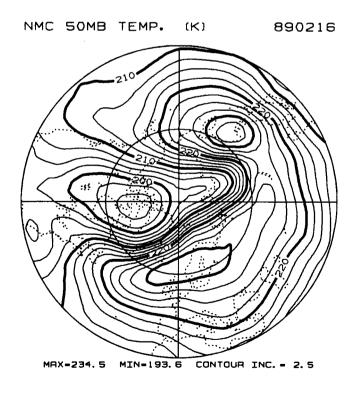


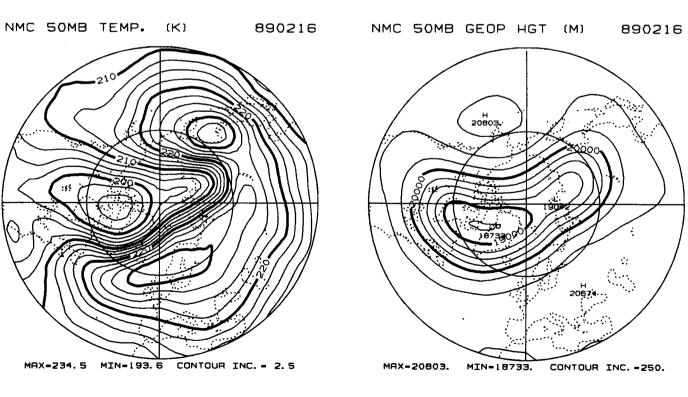


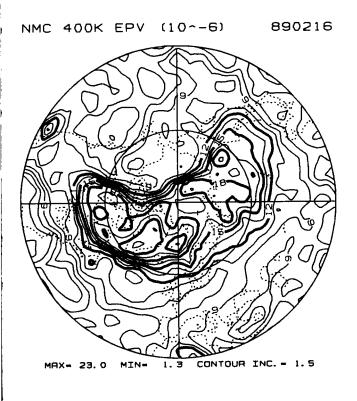


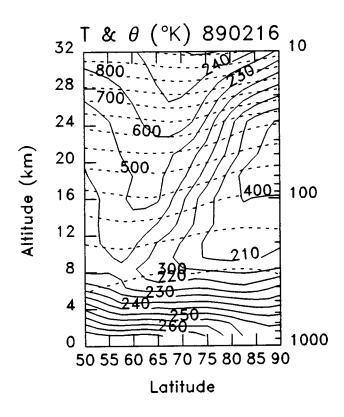


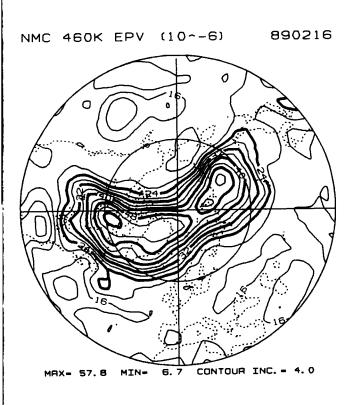


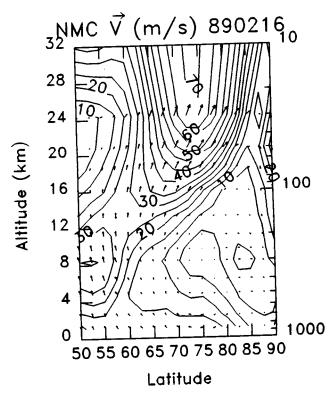


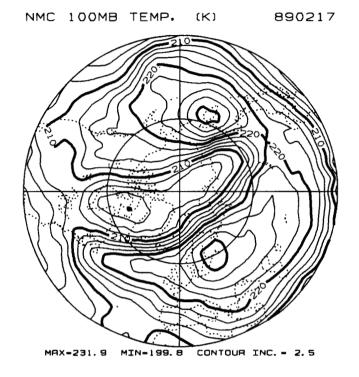


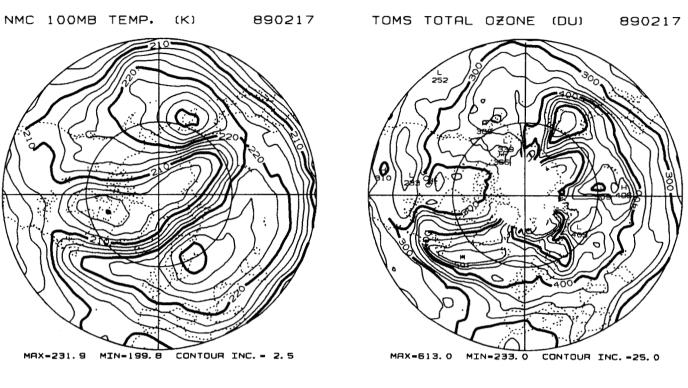


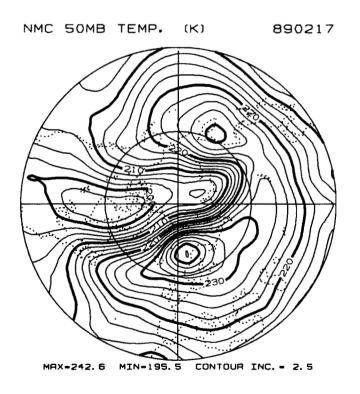


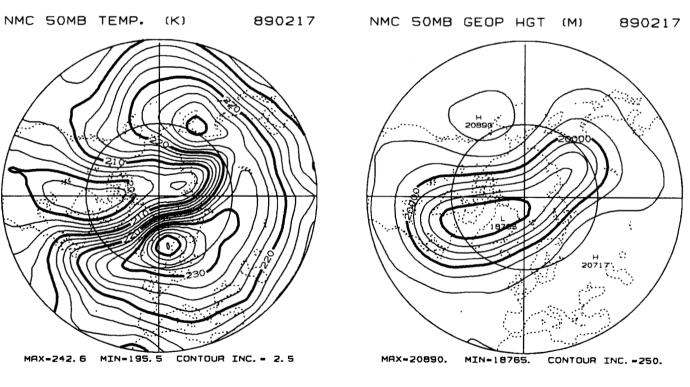


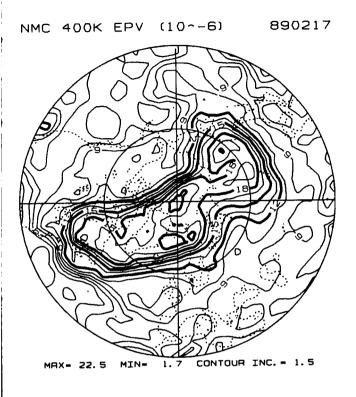


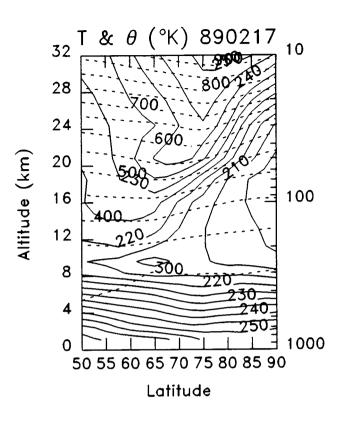


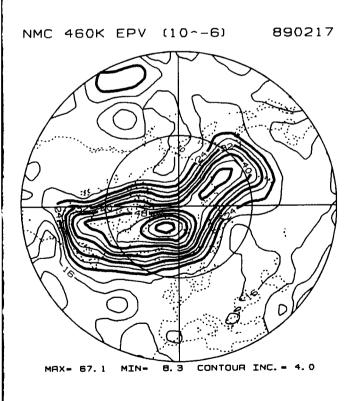


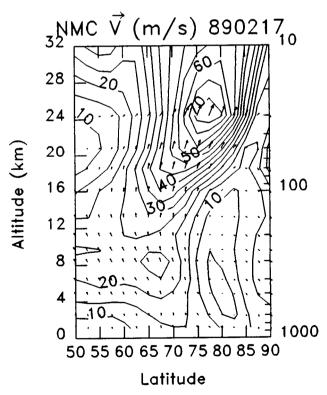


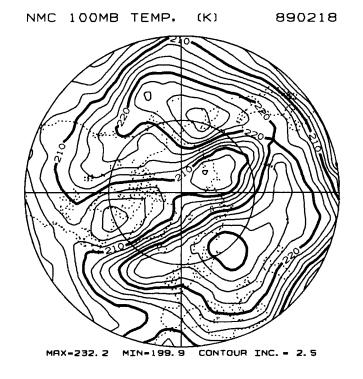


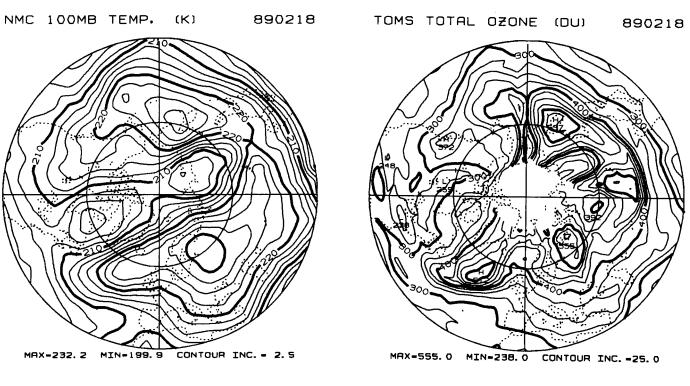


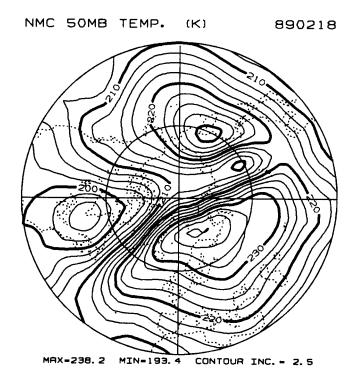


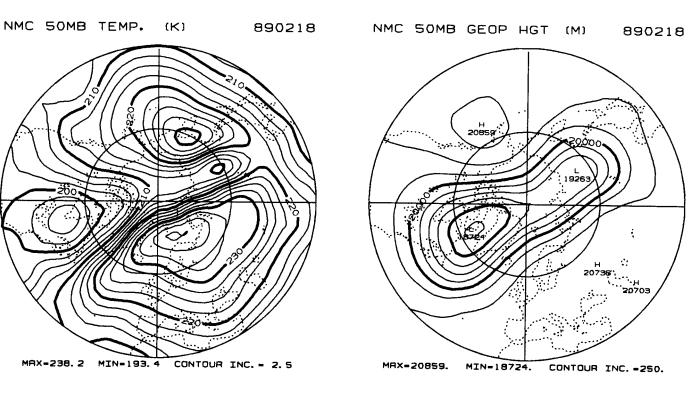


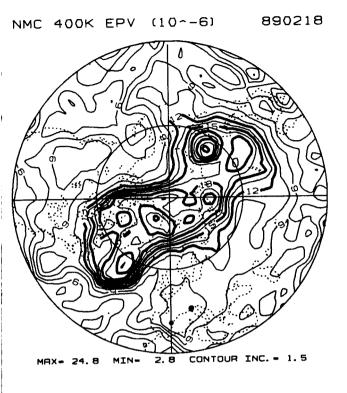


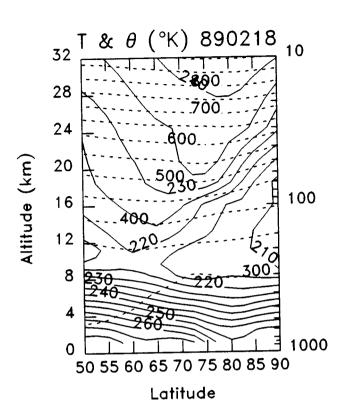


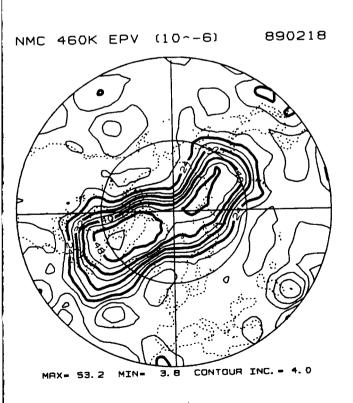


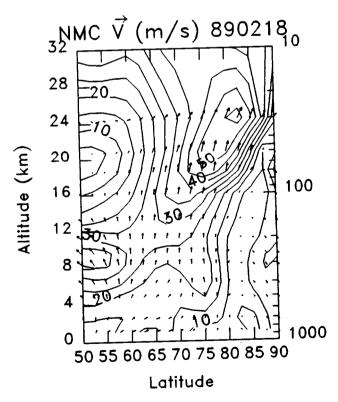


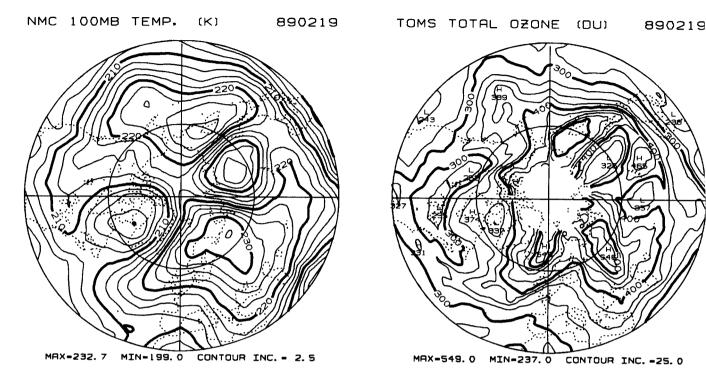


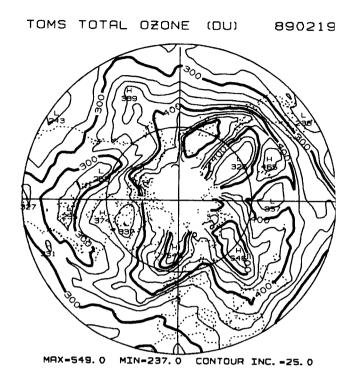


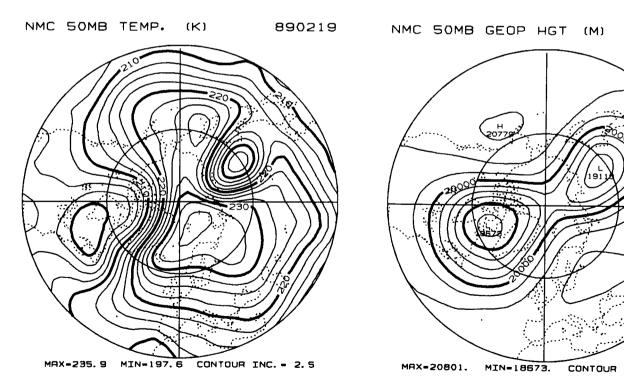


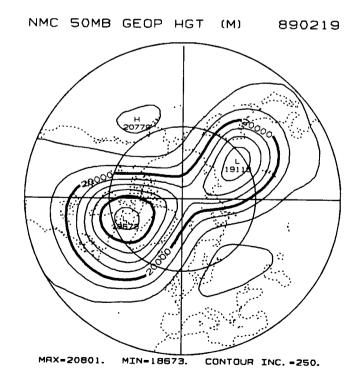


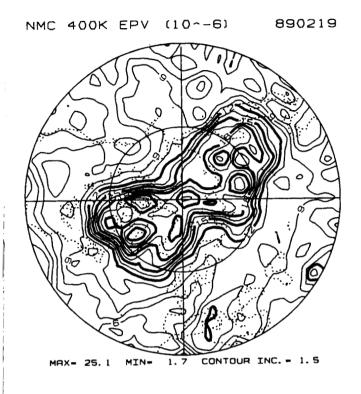


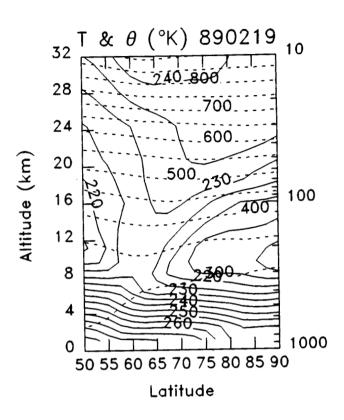


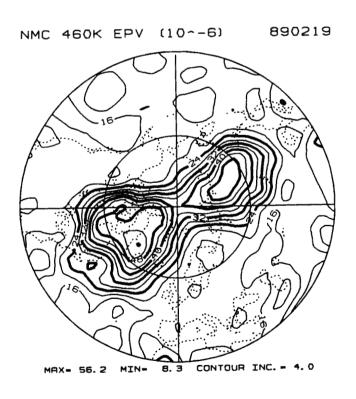


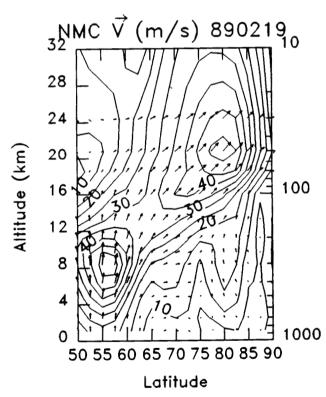


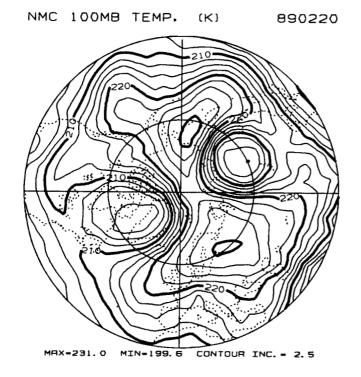


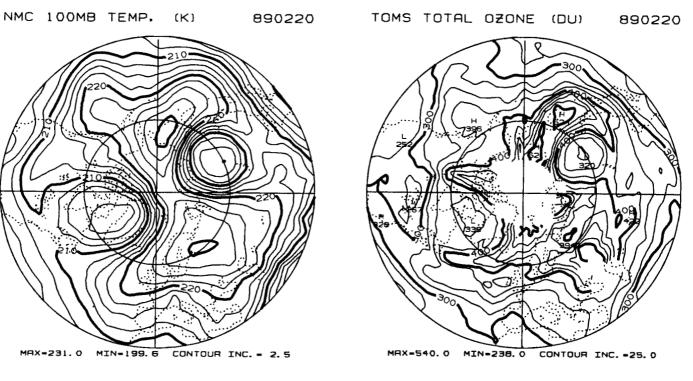


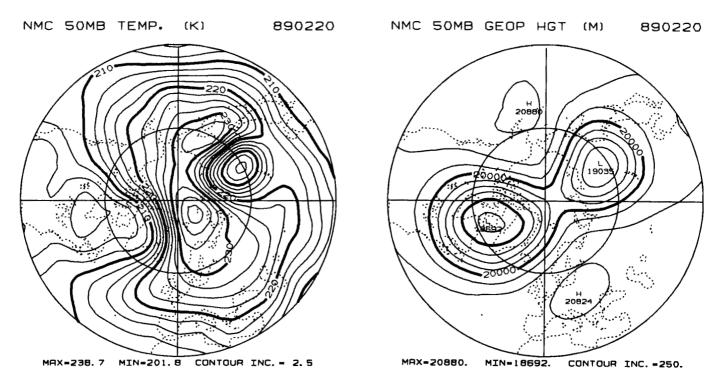


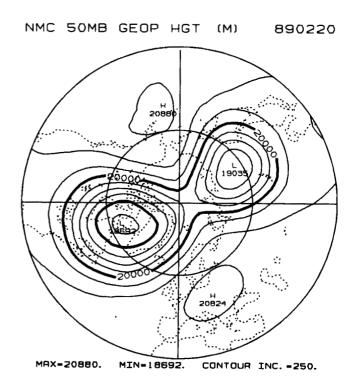


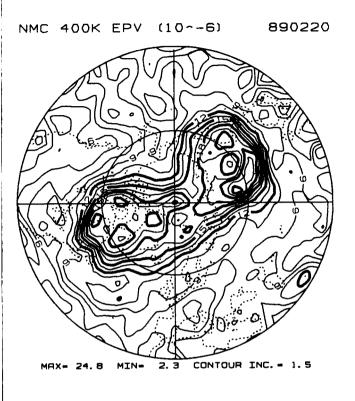


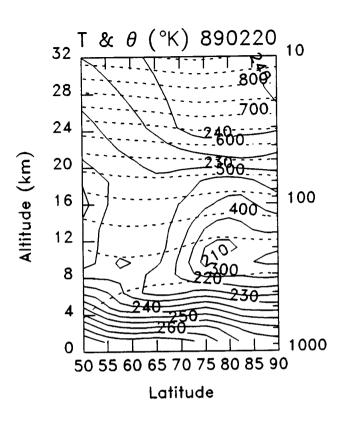


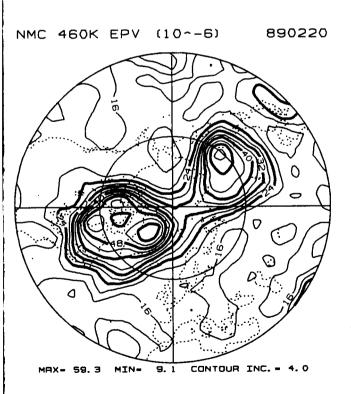


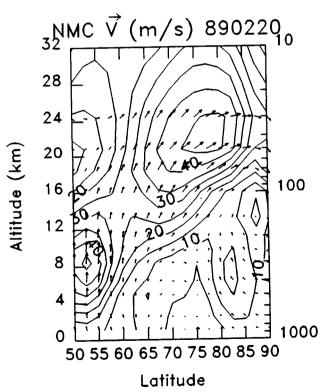


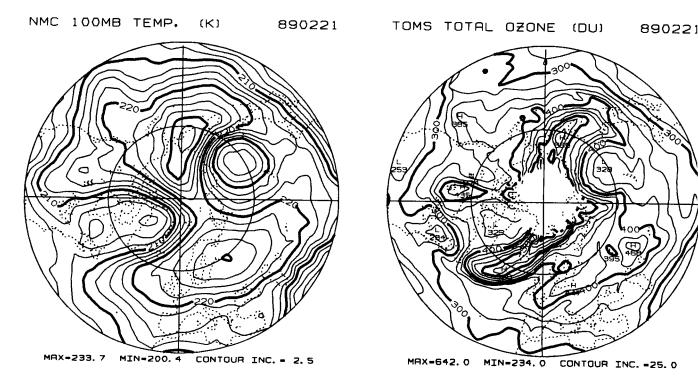


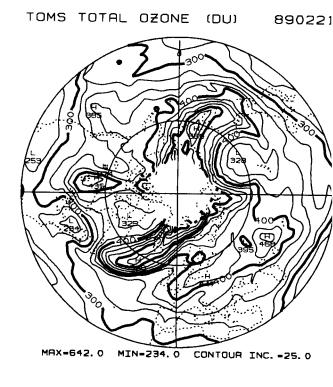


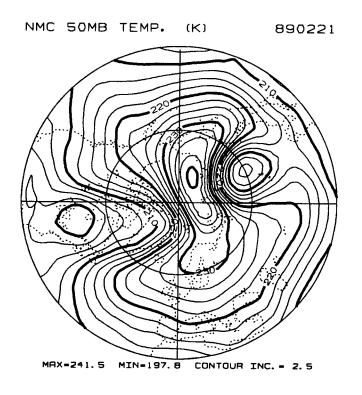


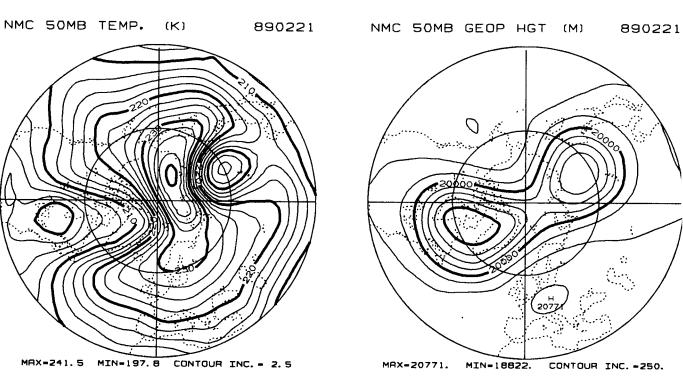


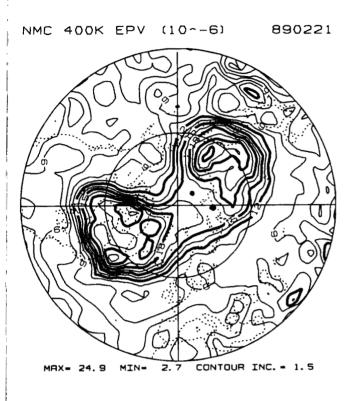


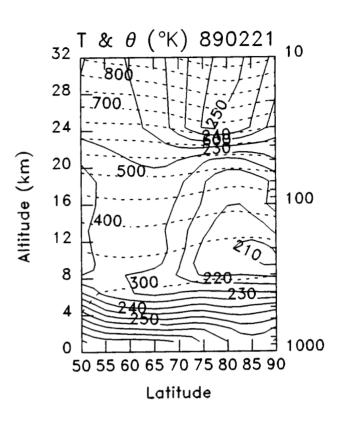


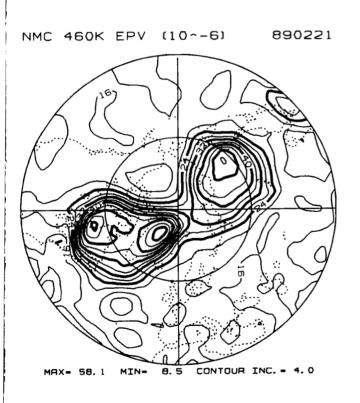


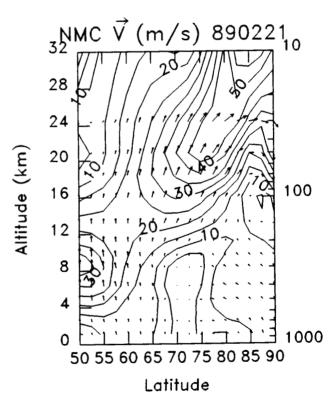


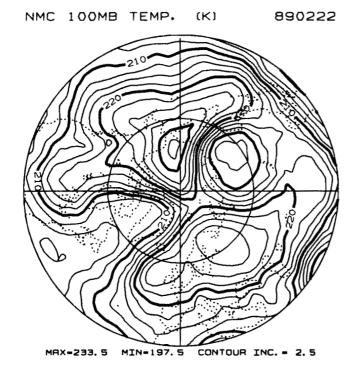


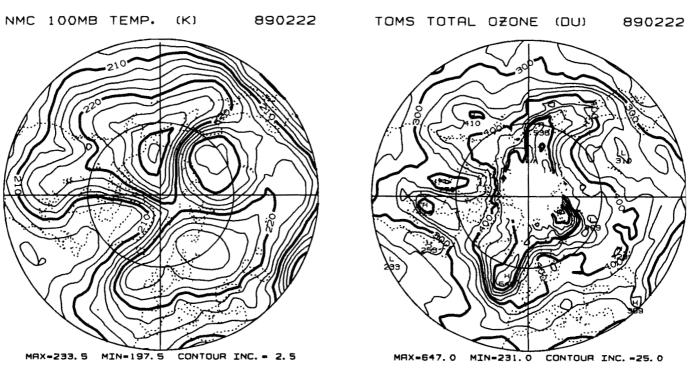


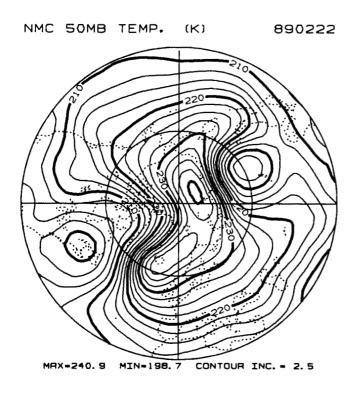


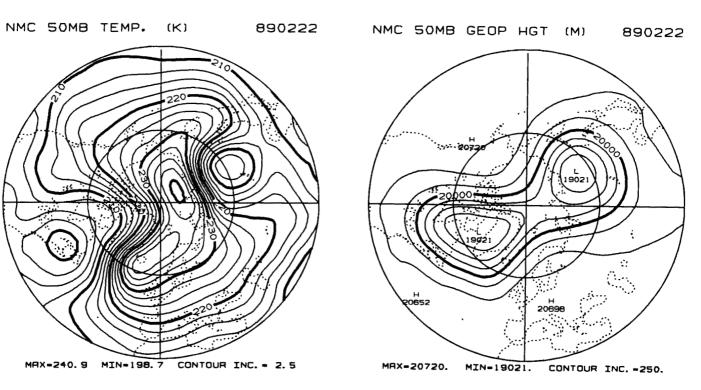


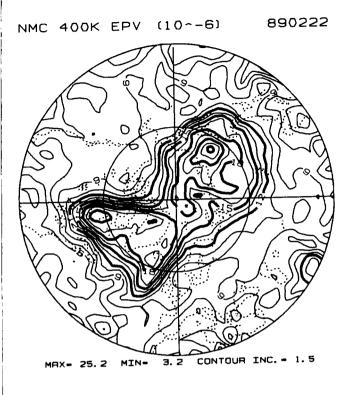


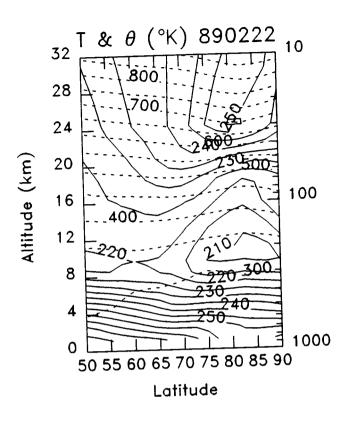


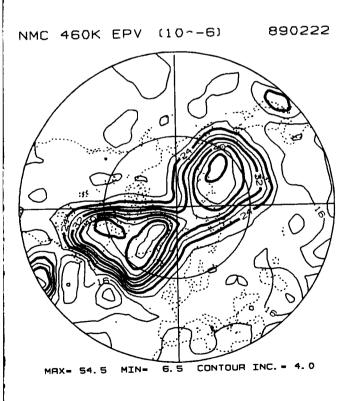


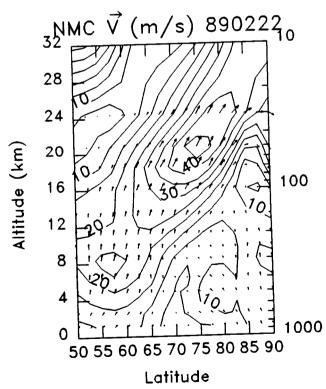


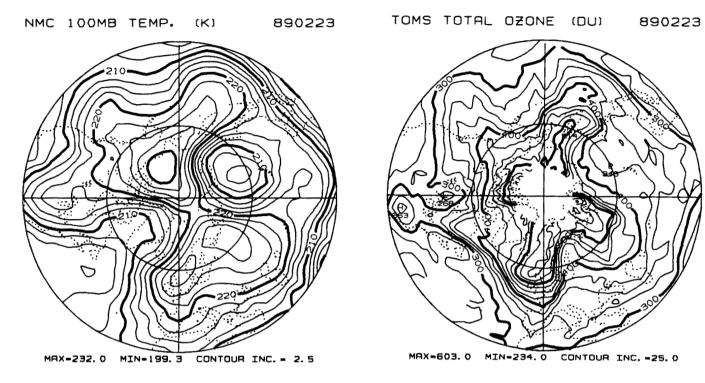


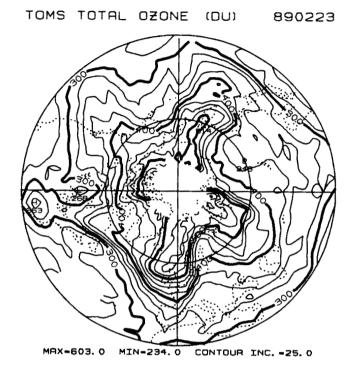


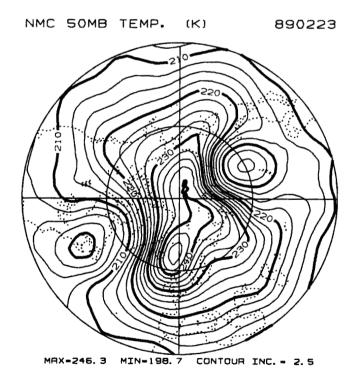


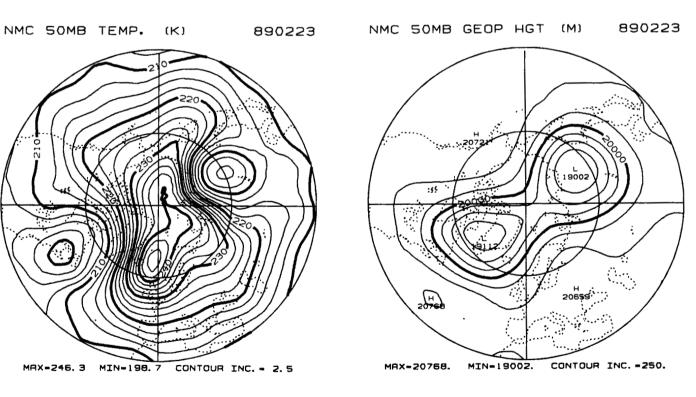


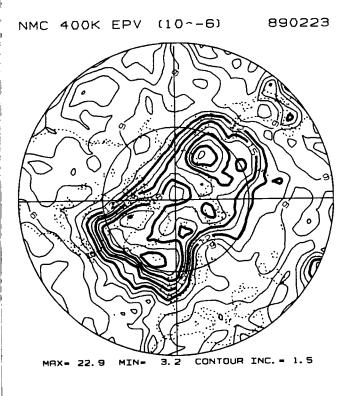


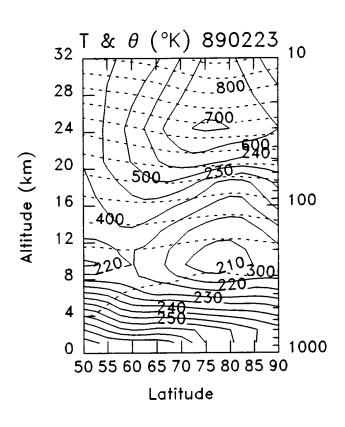


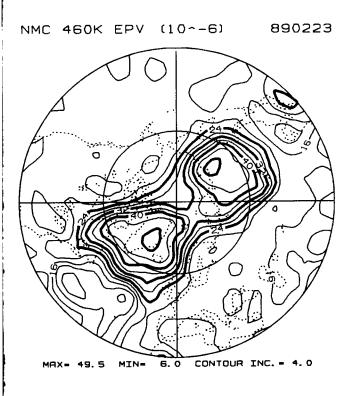


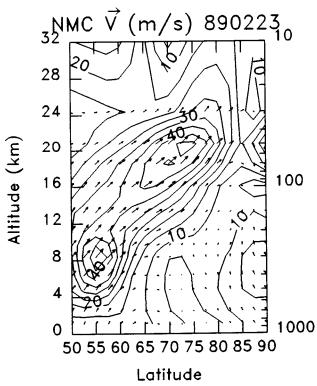


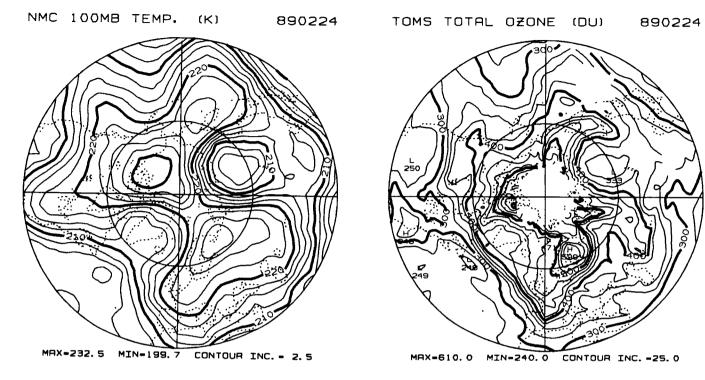


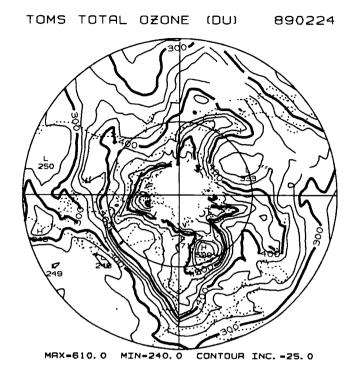


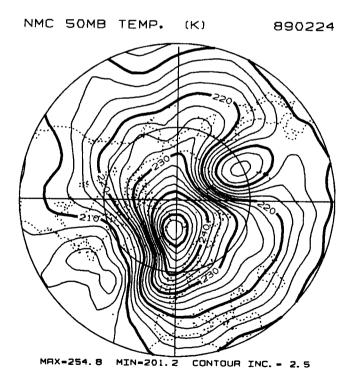


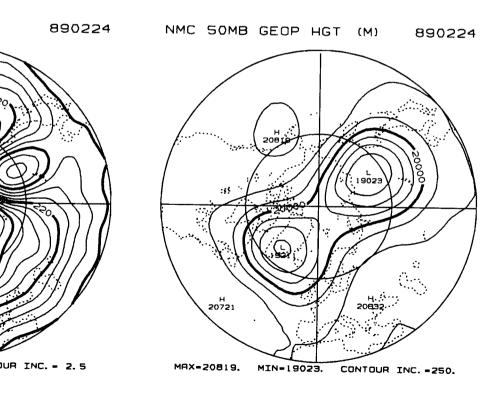


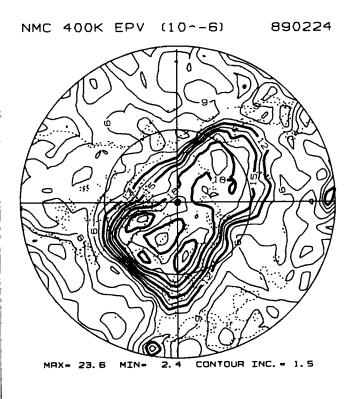


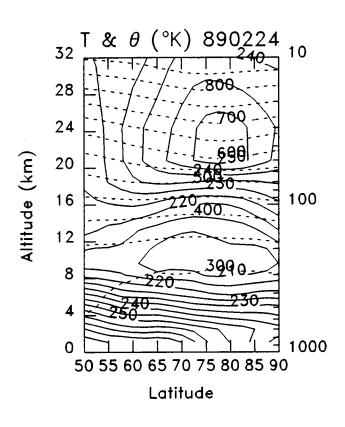


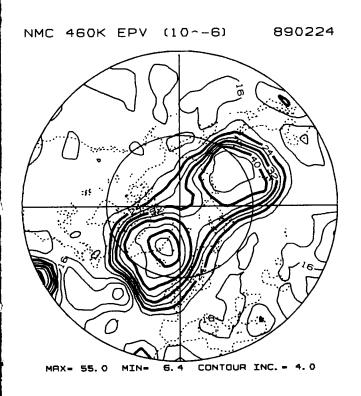


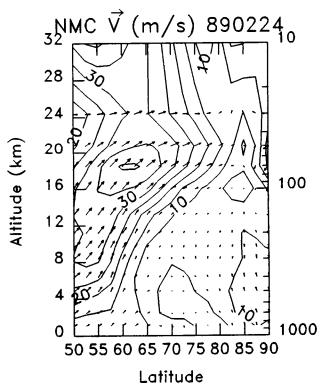


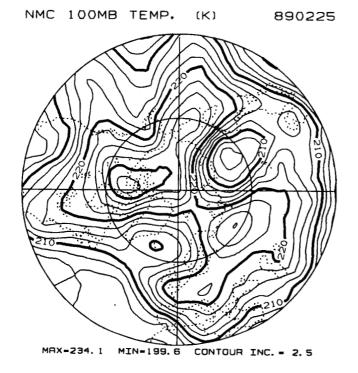


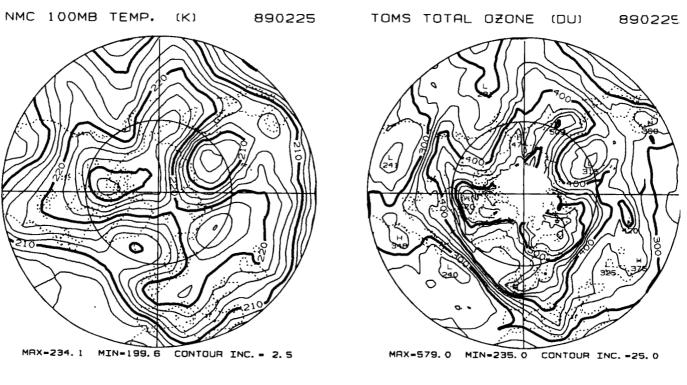


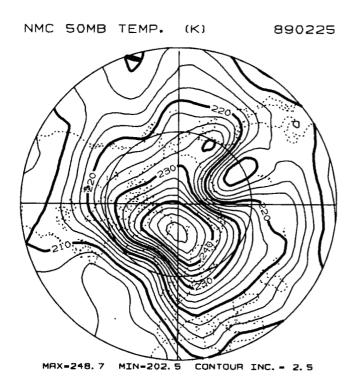


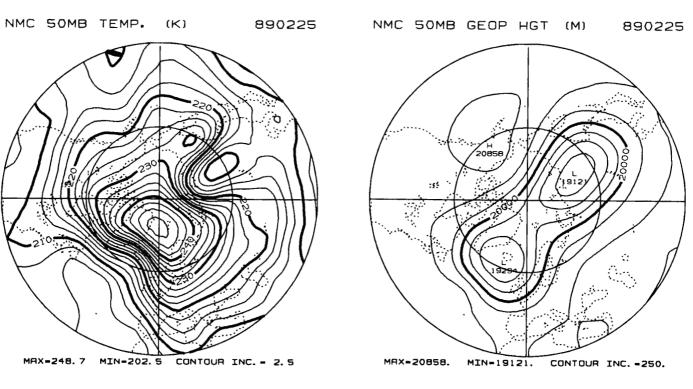


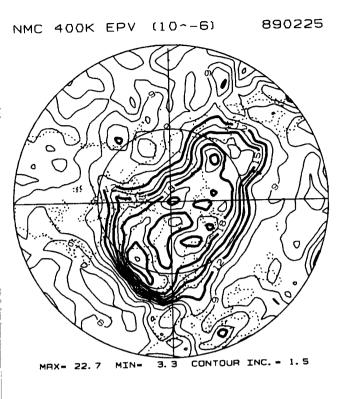


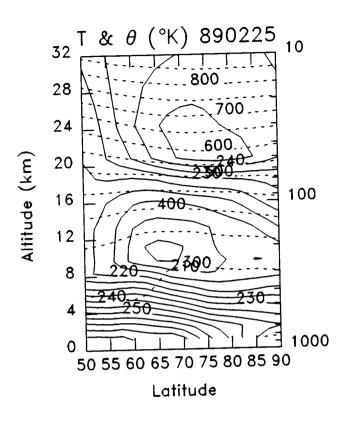


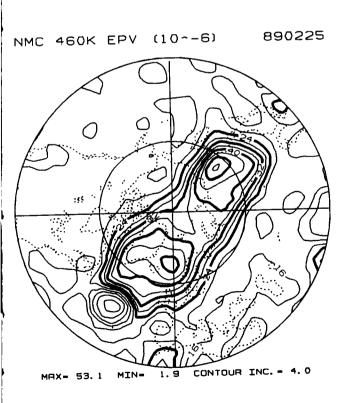


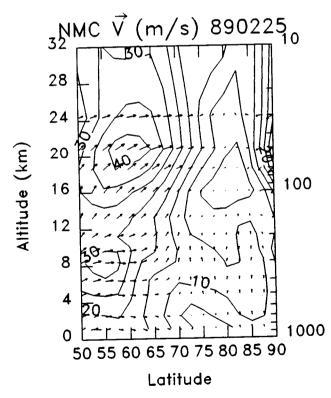


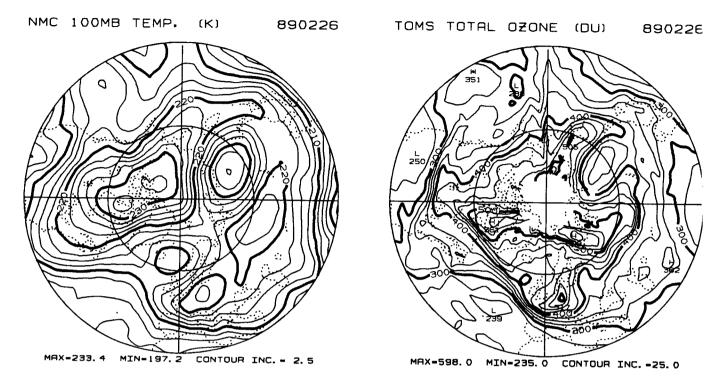


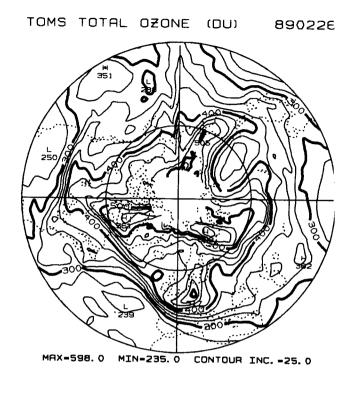


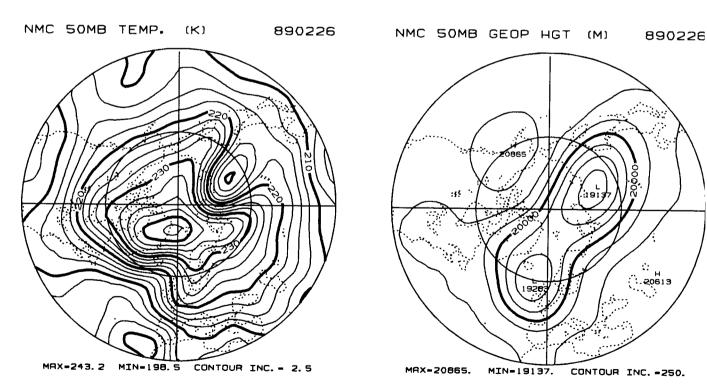


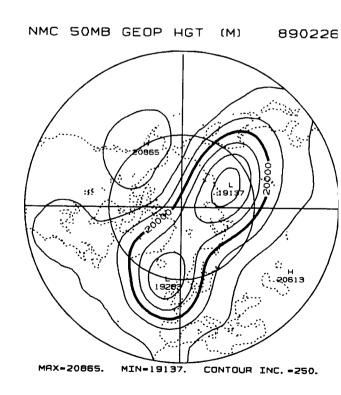


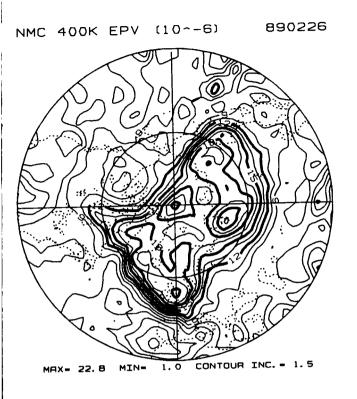


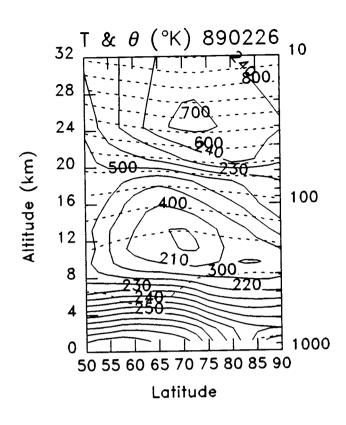


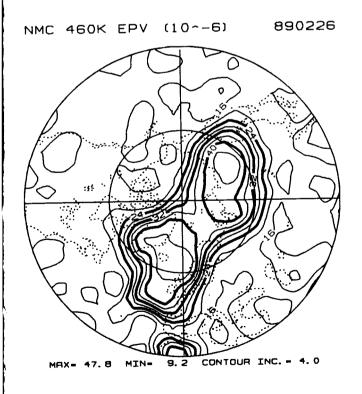


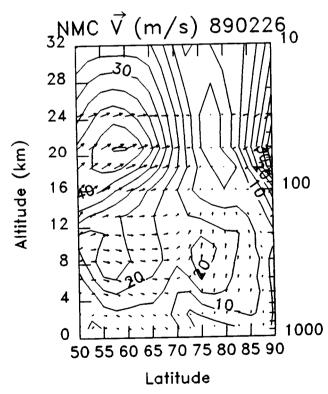


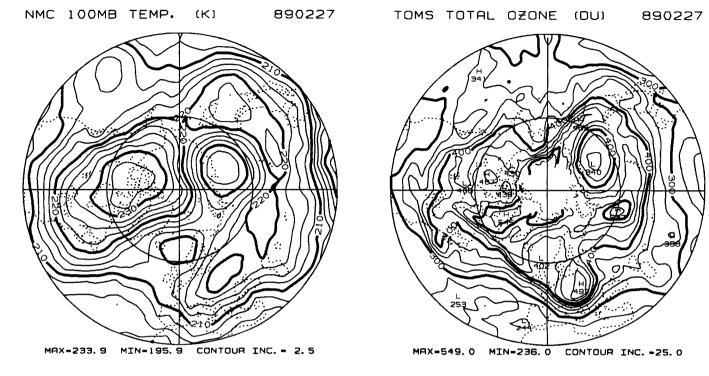


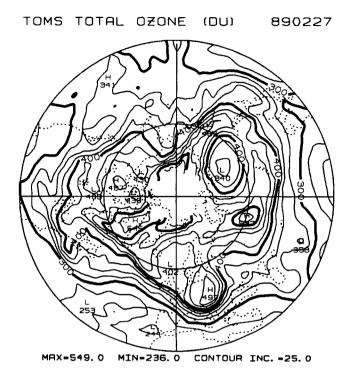


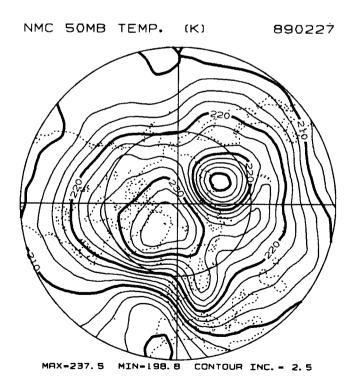


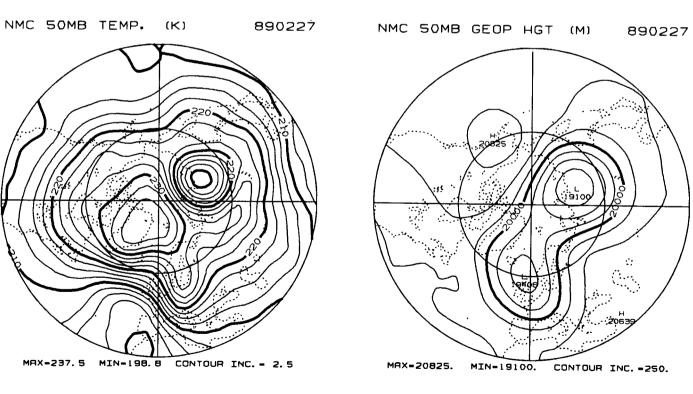


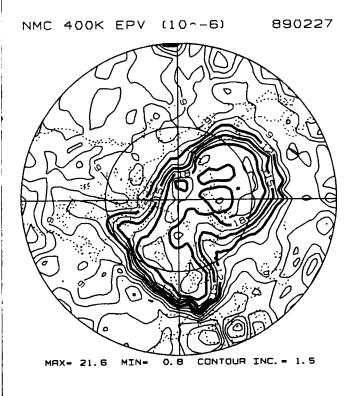


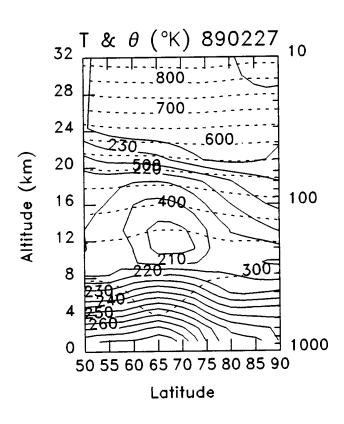


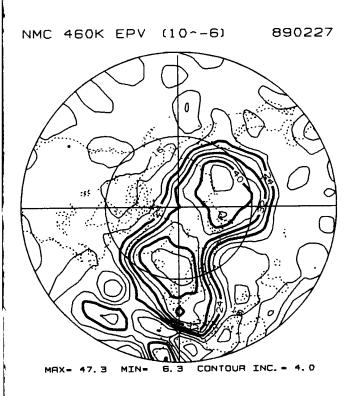


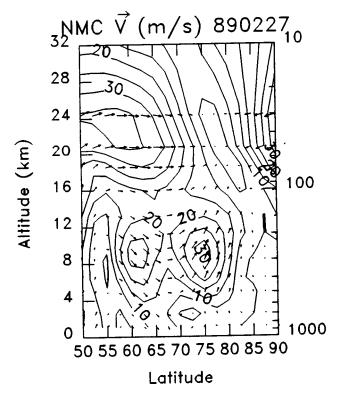


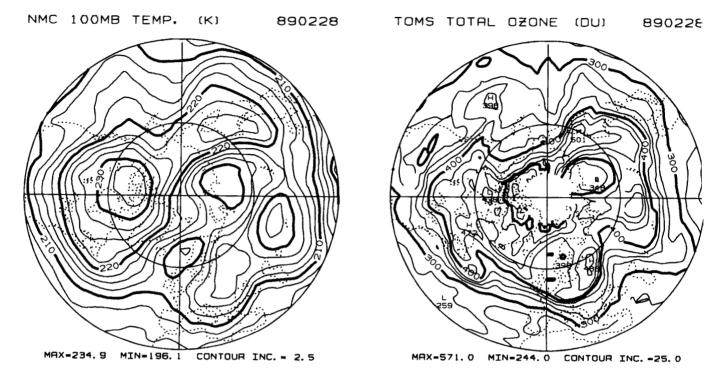


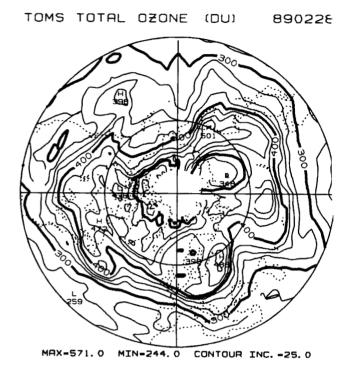


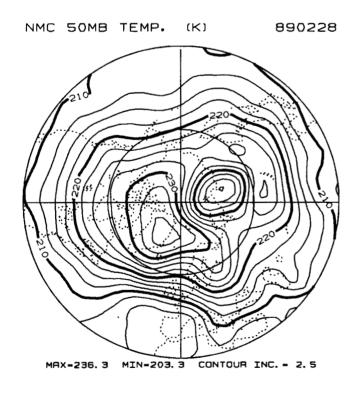


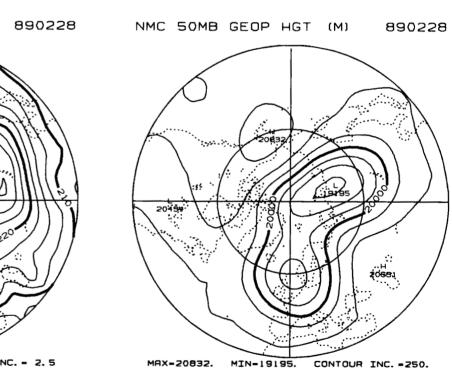


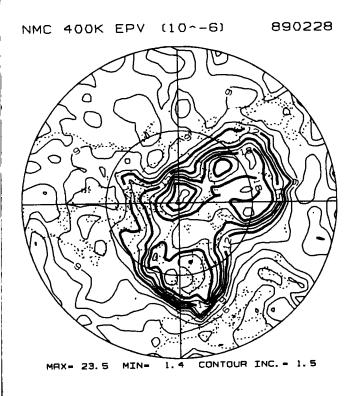


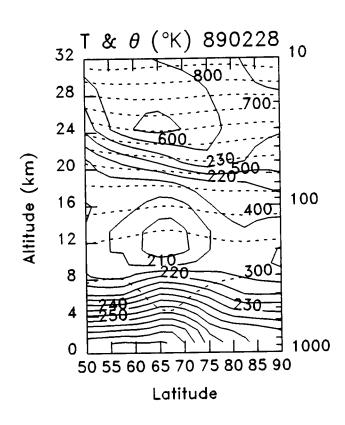


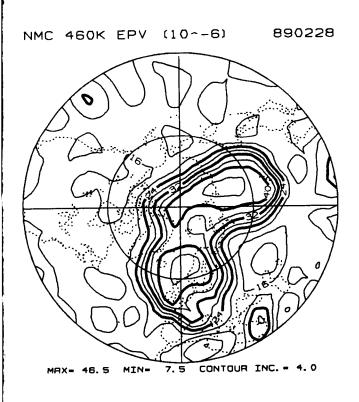


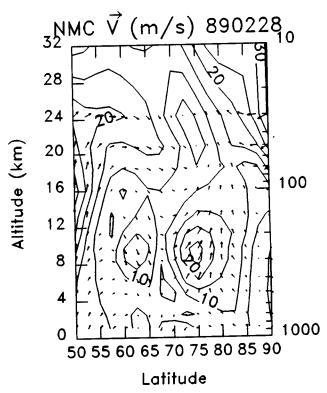








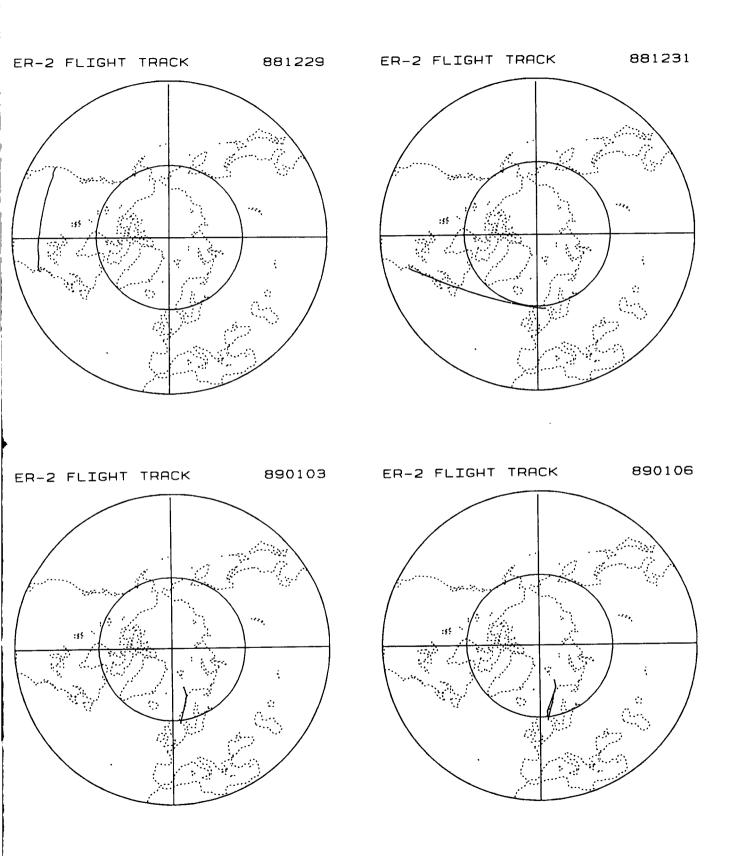


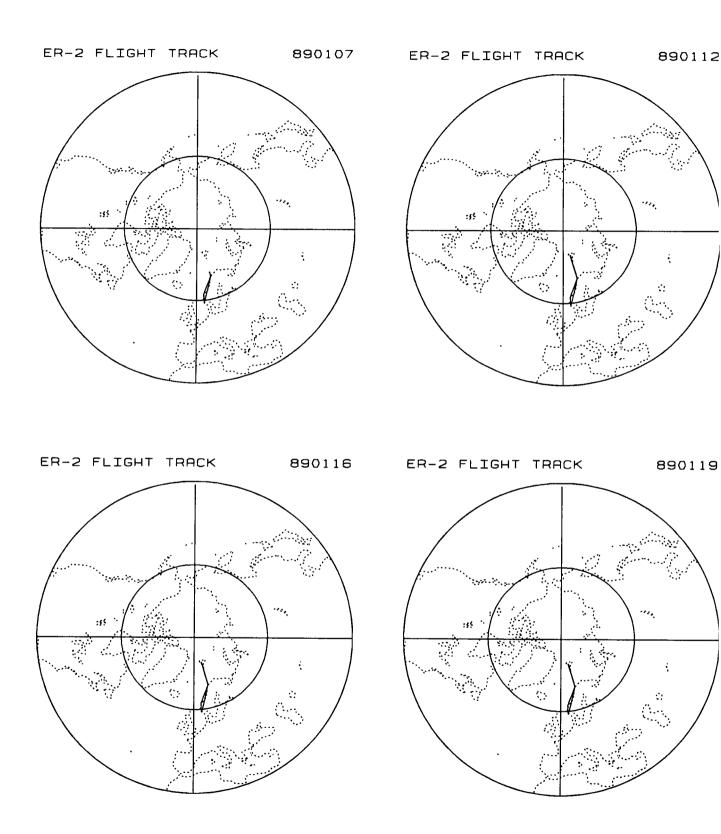


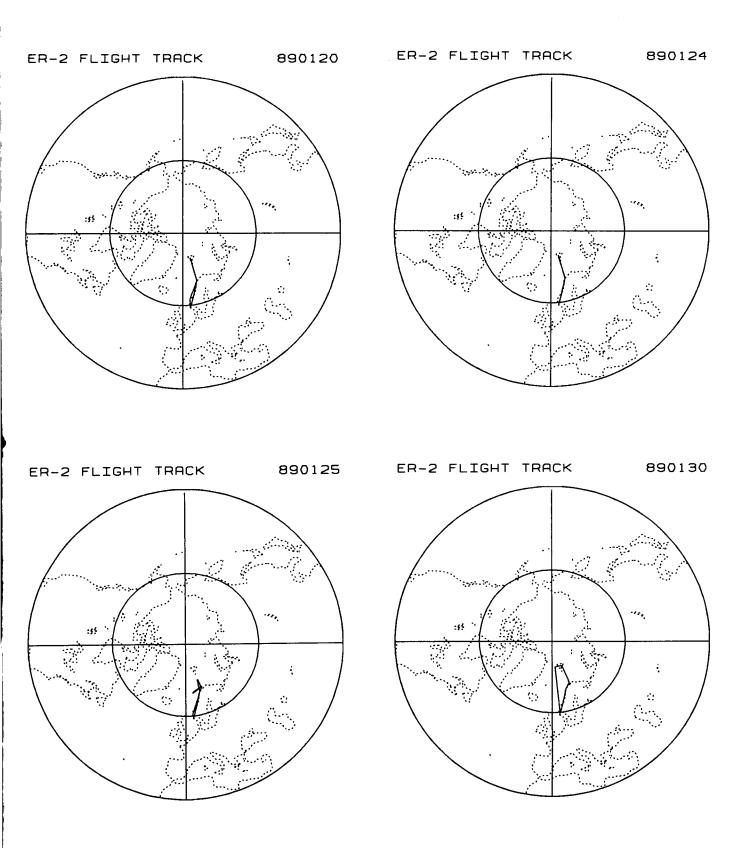
Section III

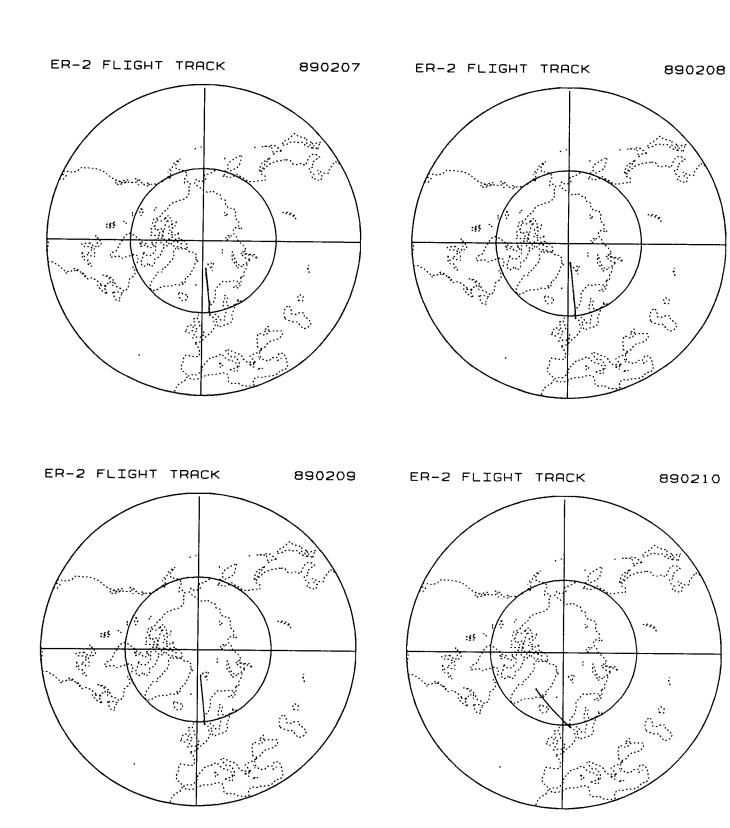
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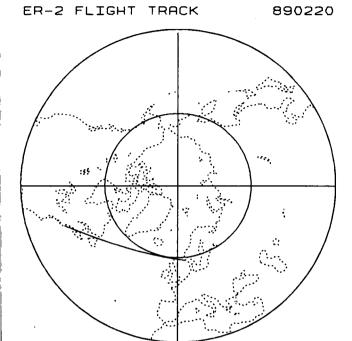
Section IIIa, ER-2 flight tracks

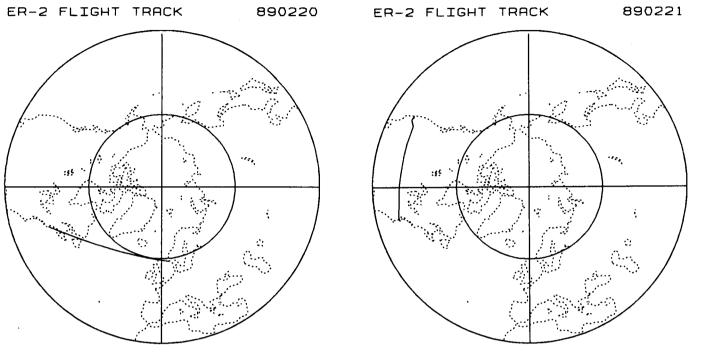


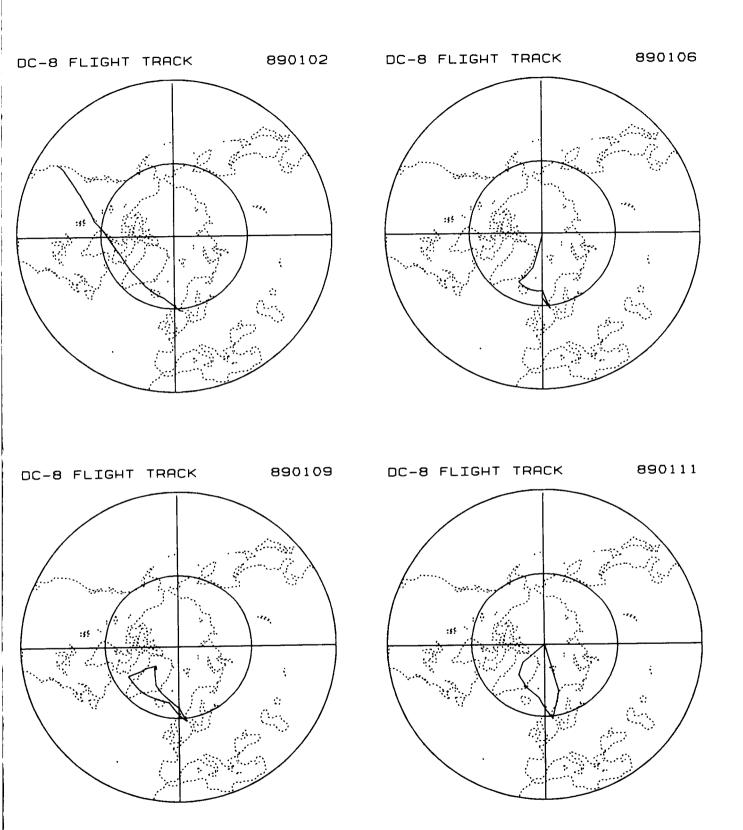


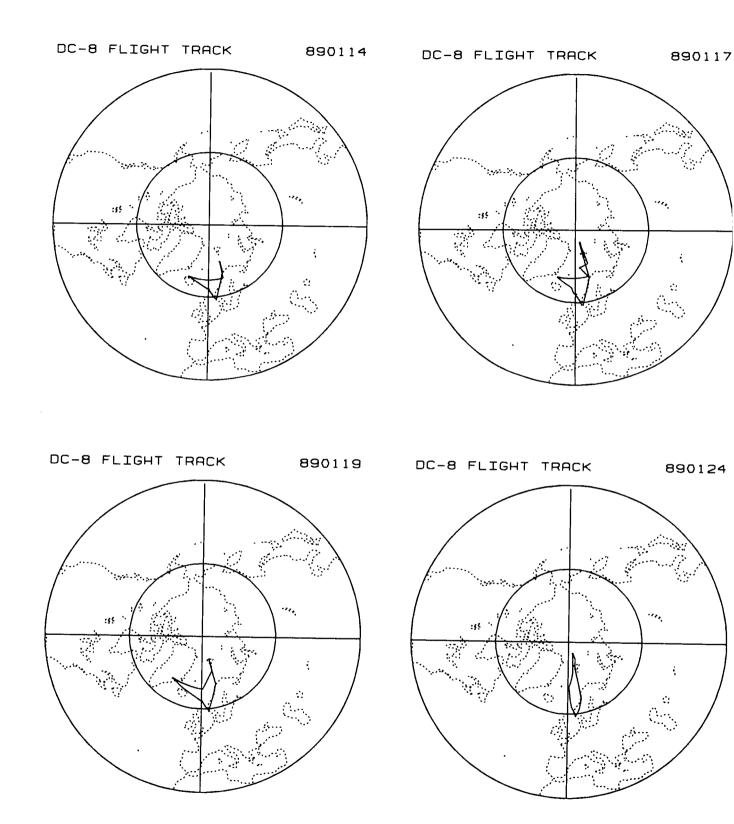


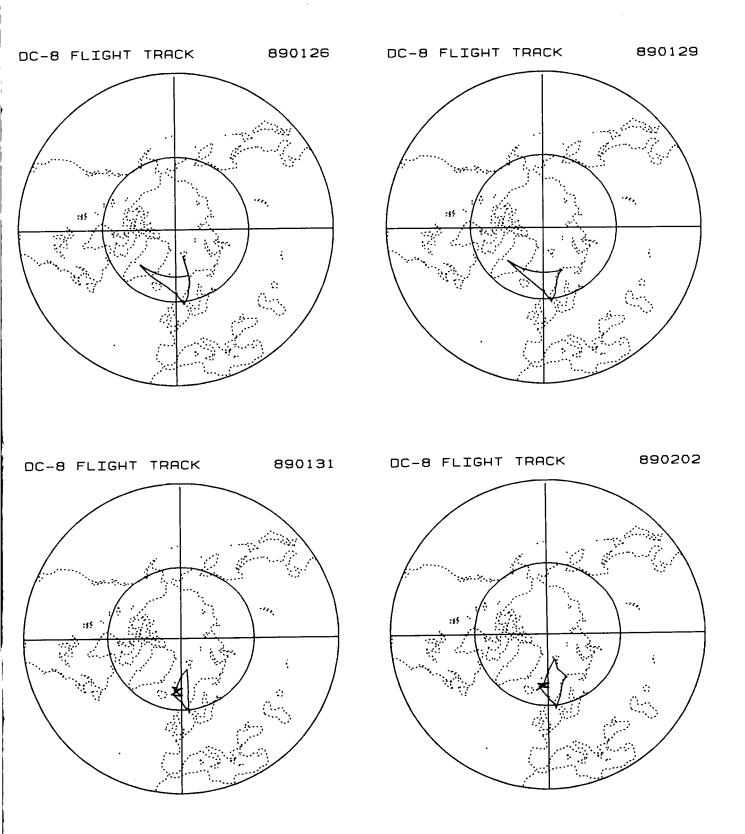


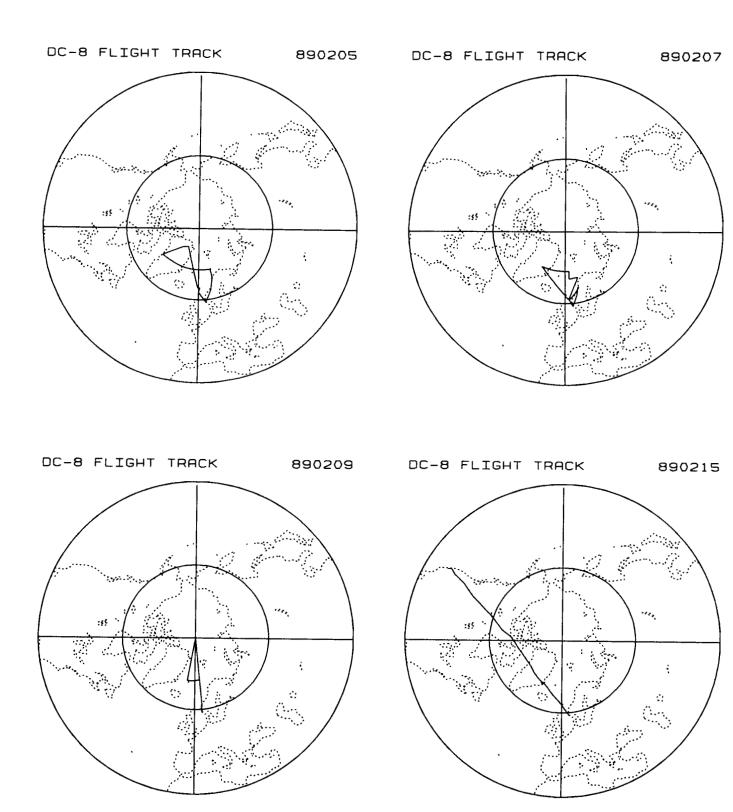












Section IV

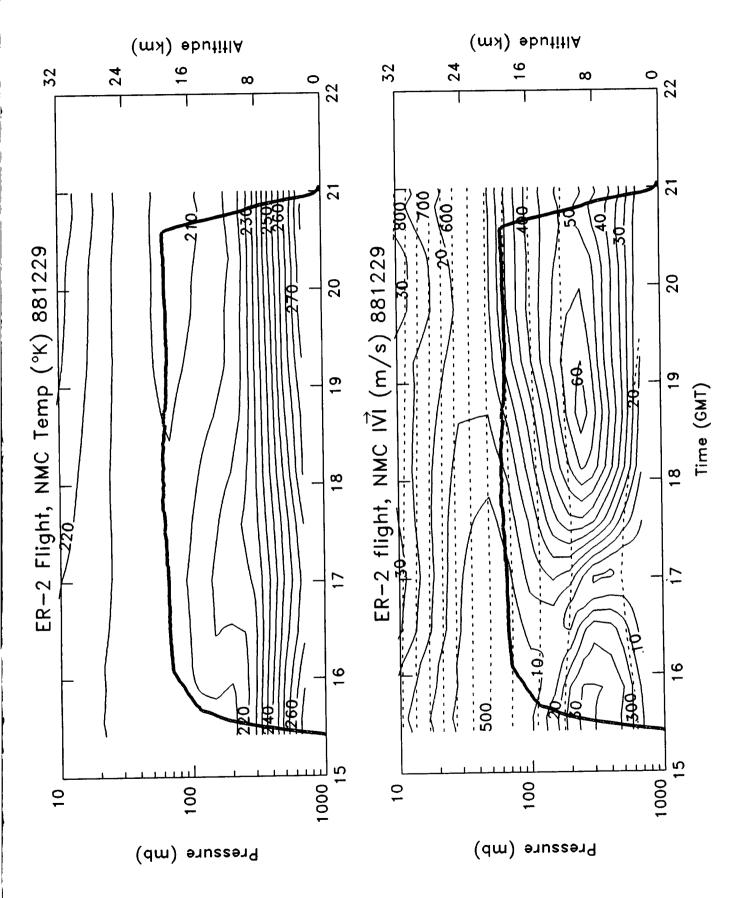
Section IVa, ER-2 Curtain files

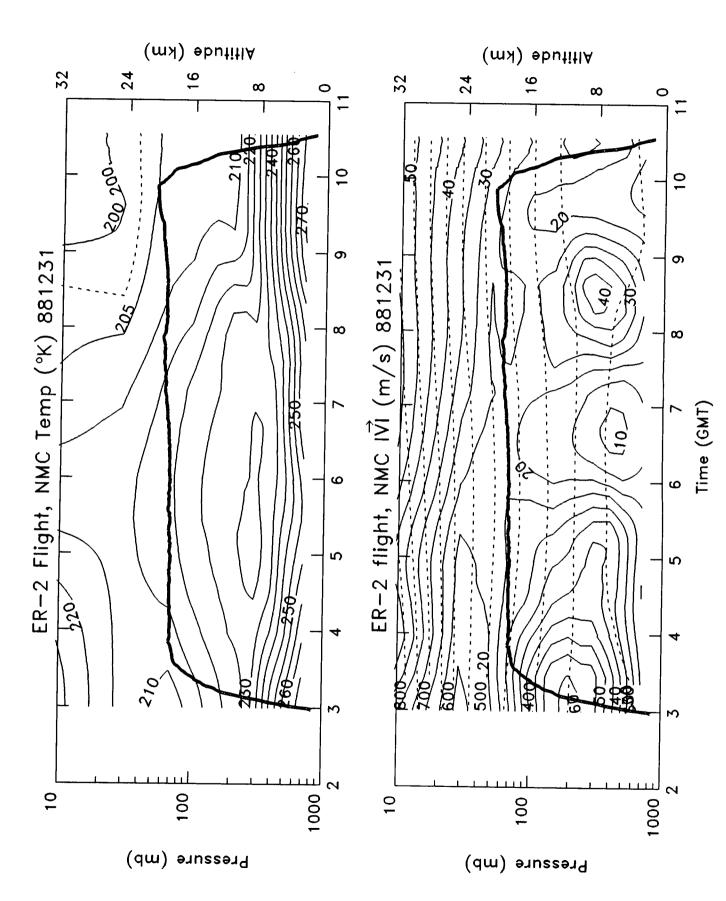
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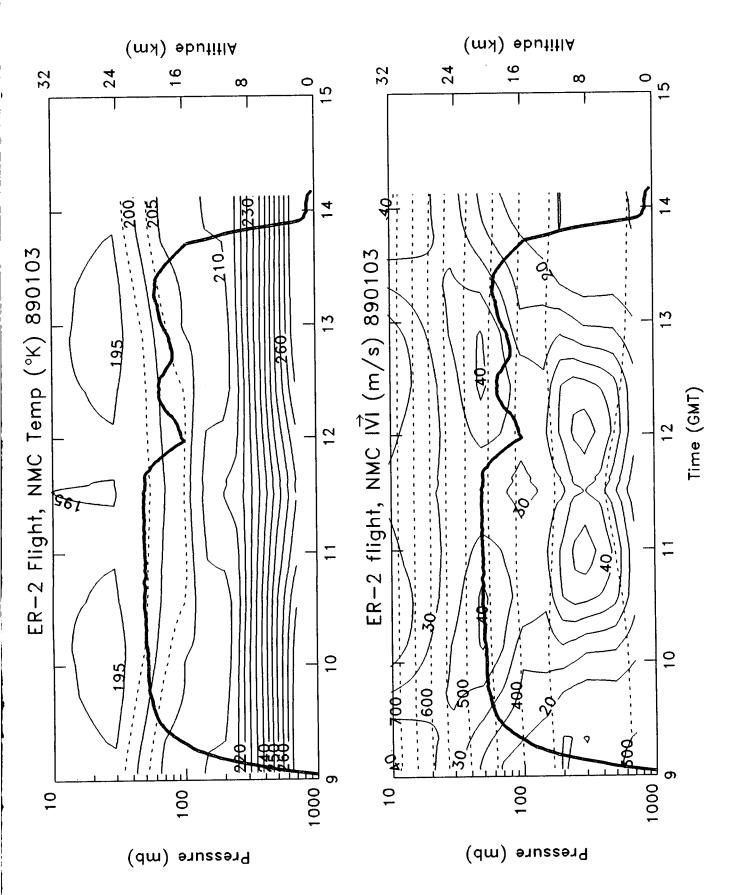
Temperatures following the ER-2. The thin solid lines are at 5 K contour increments, while the dashed lines are at 2.5 K contour increments. The thick solid line indicates the ER-2 pressure altitude. The pressure scale is indicated on the left side of the figure, while the pressure altitude is on the right.

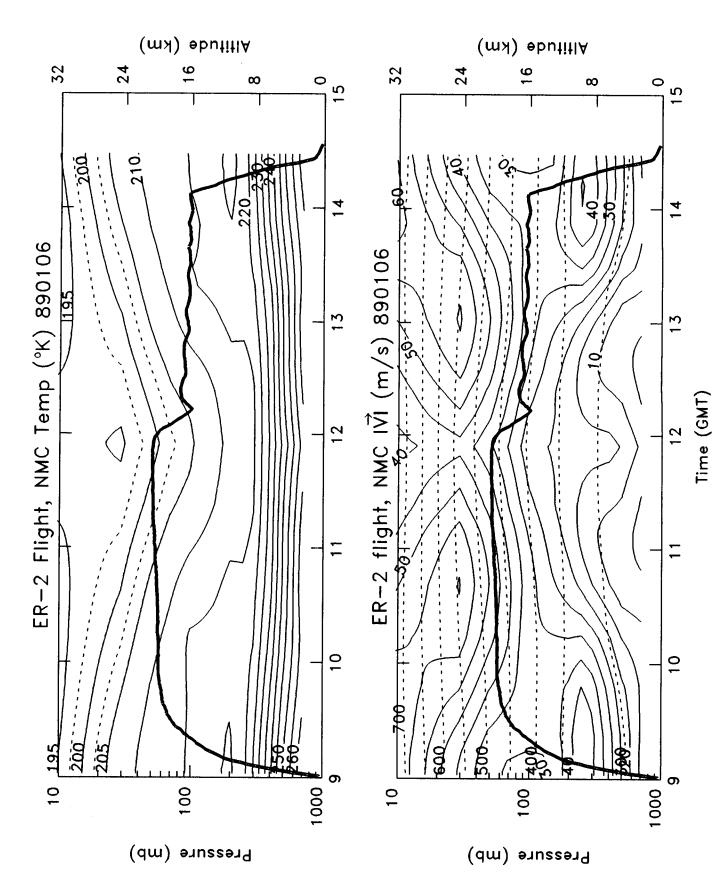
Bottom:

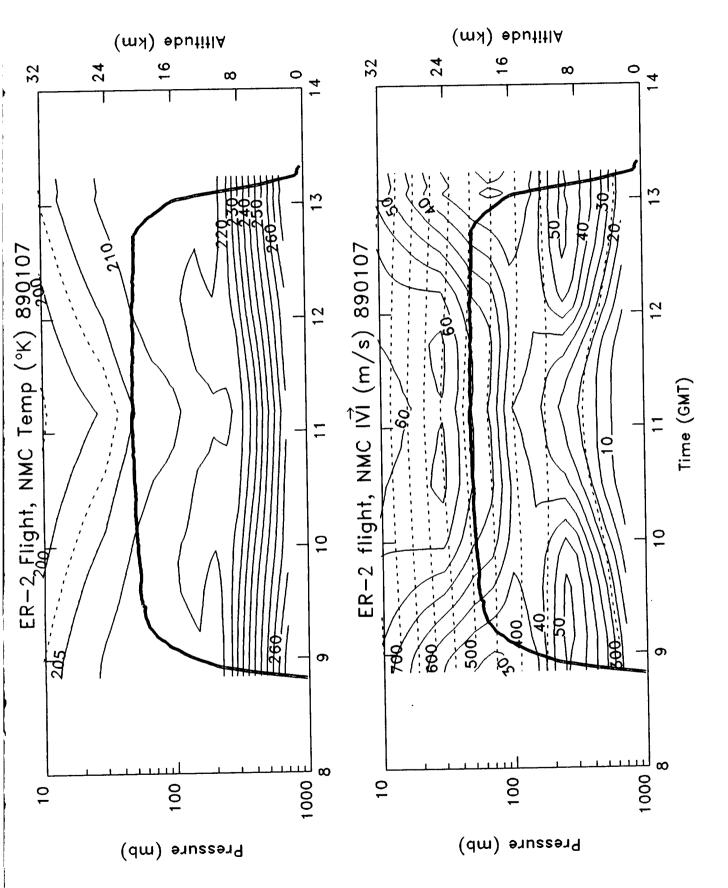
As in the top figure, but for isotachs ($\sqrt{[u^2+v^2]}$, thin solid lines, 5m/s contour increments) and potential temperature (dashed lines, 50 K contour increments).

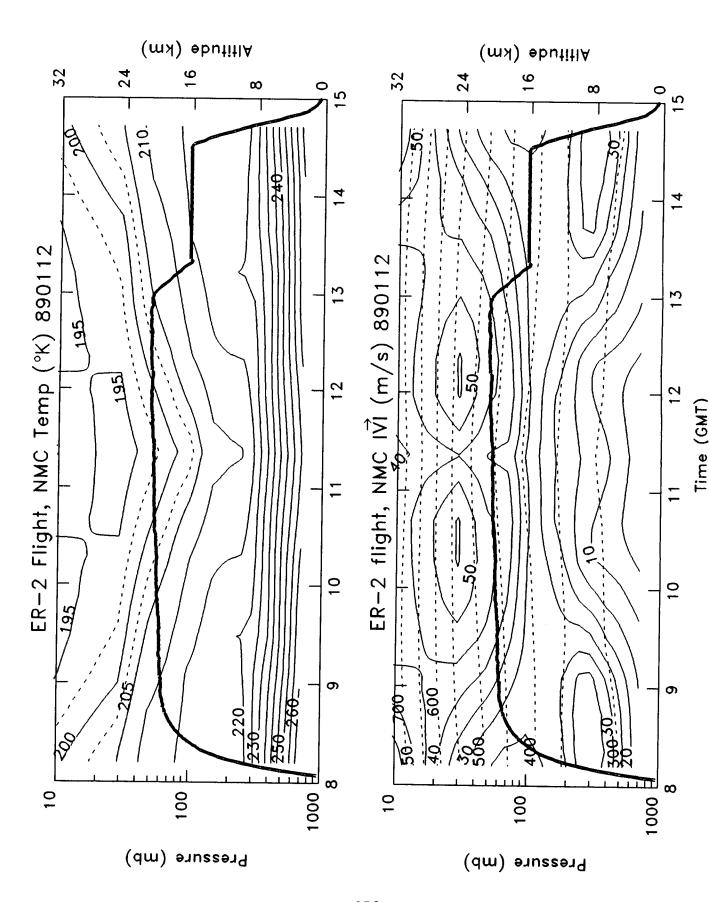


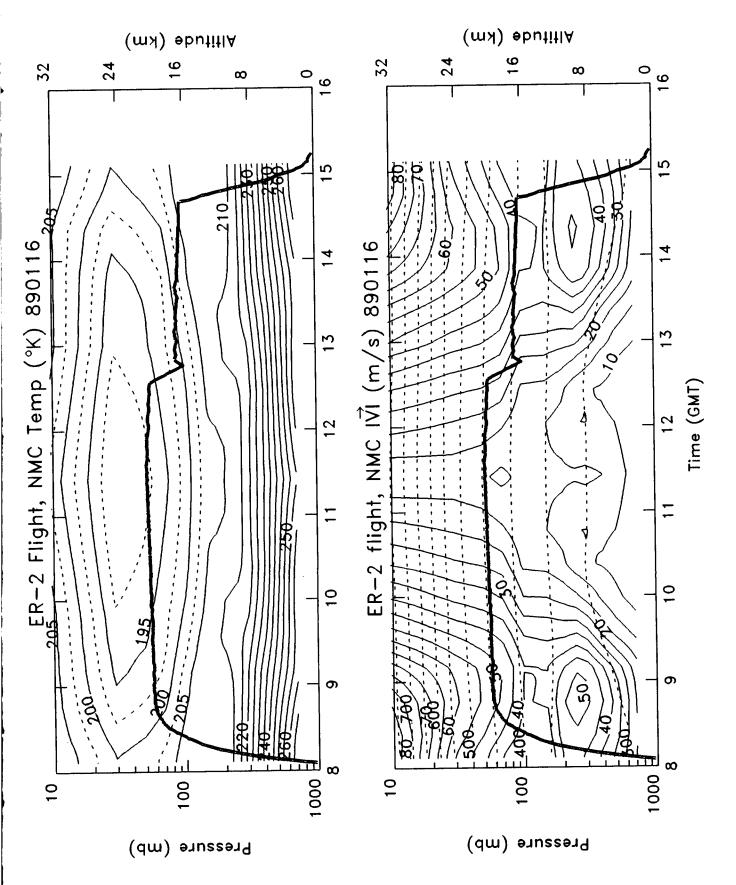


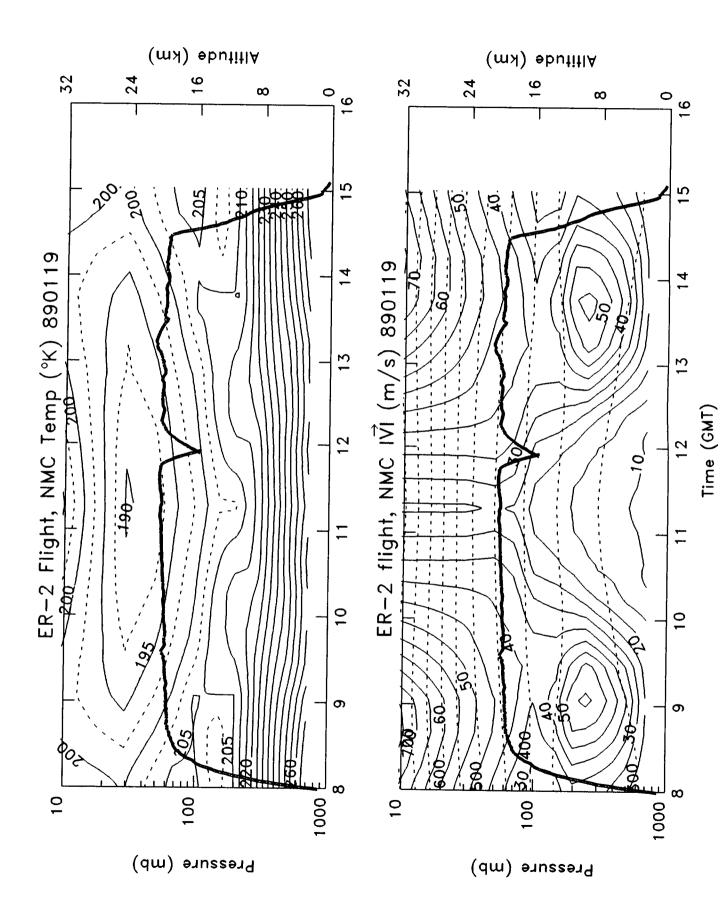


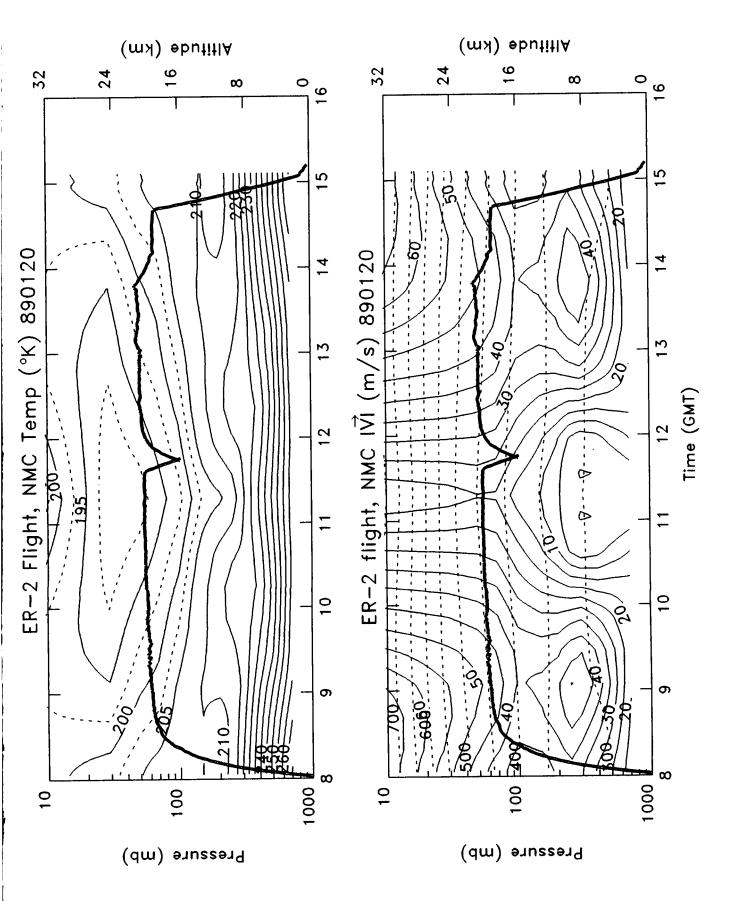


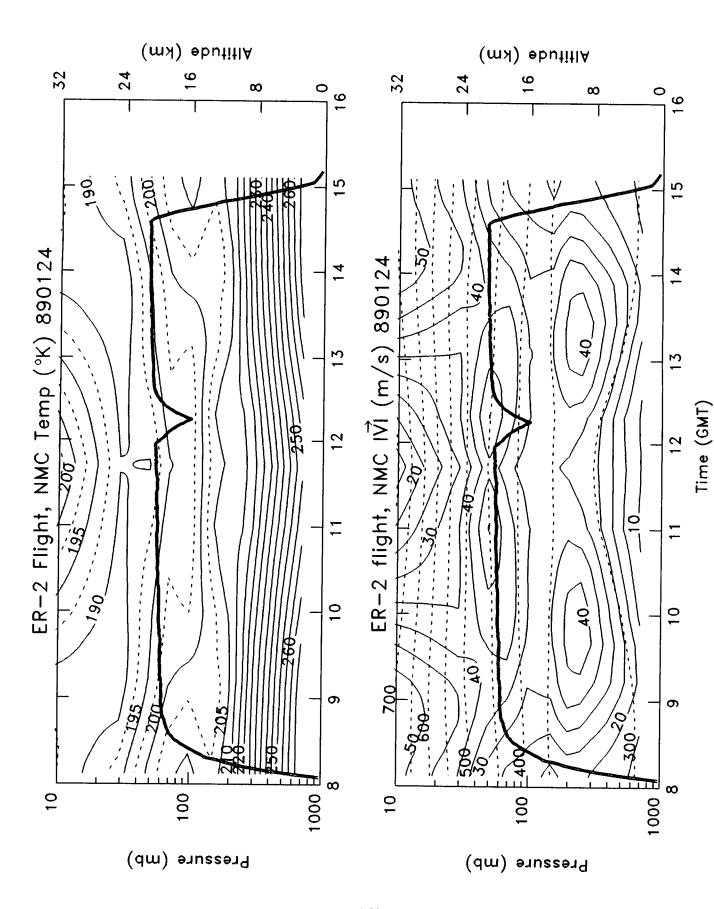


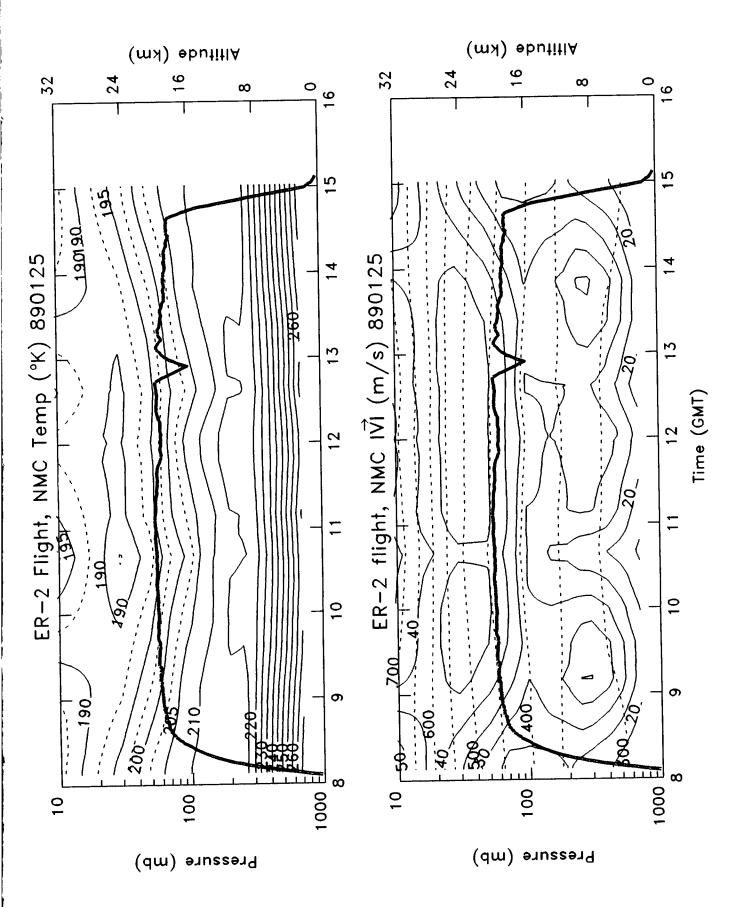


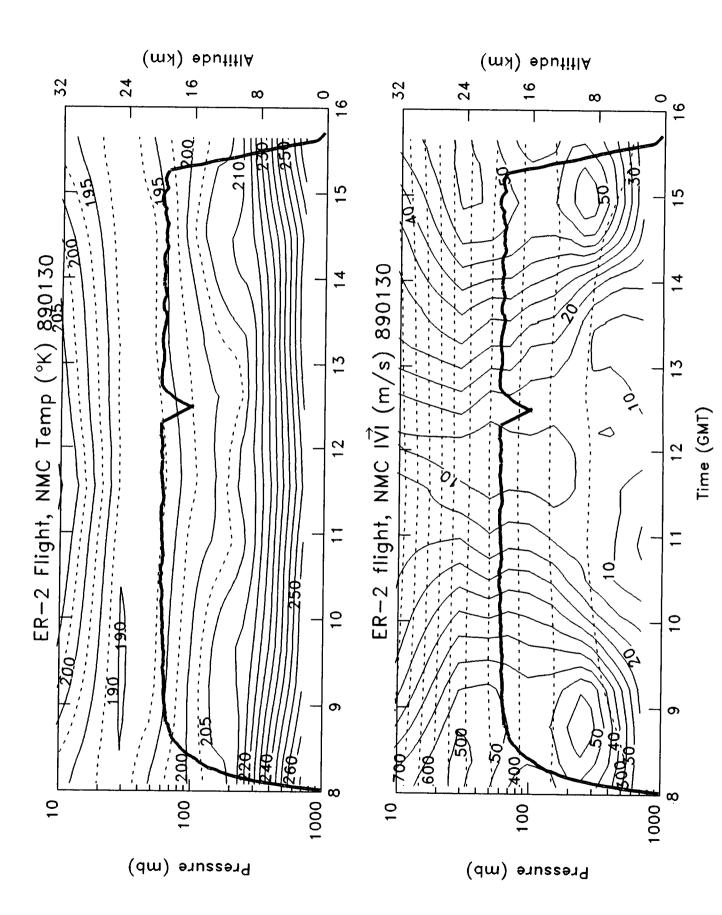


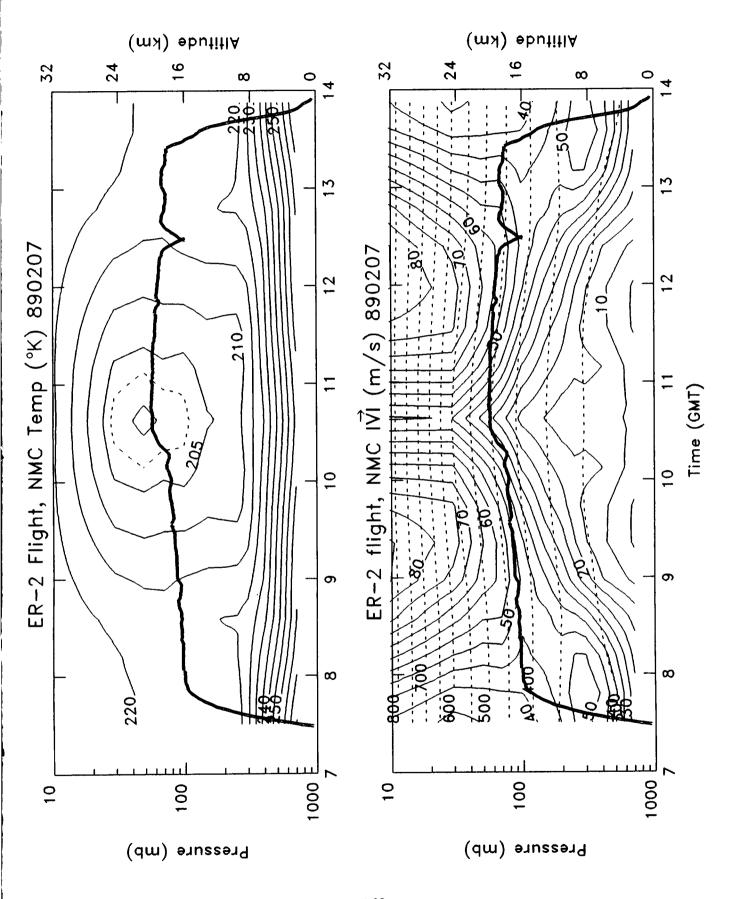


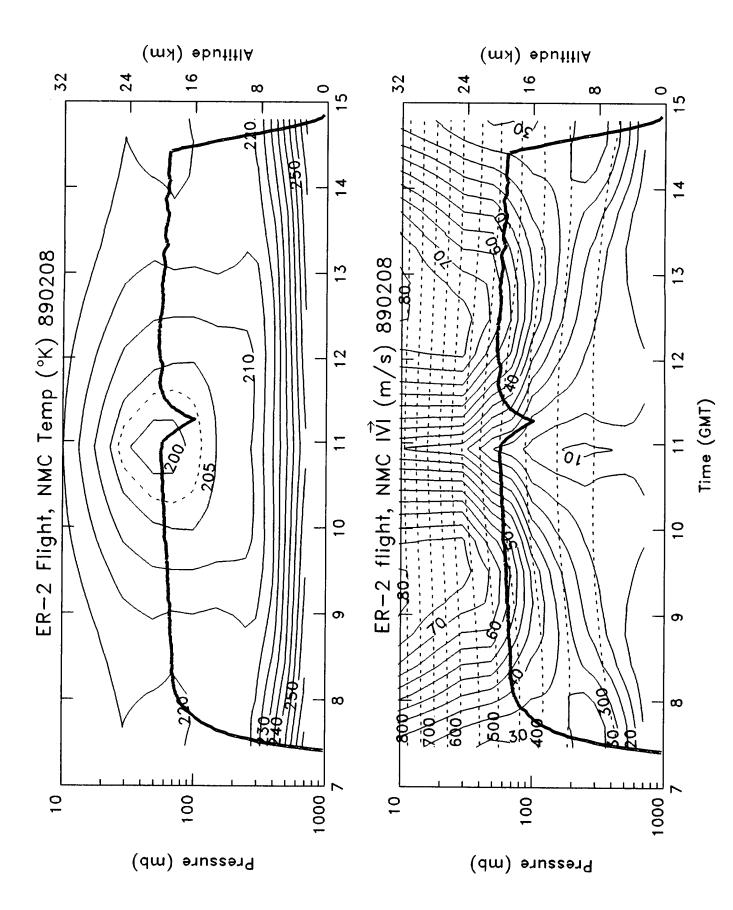


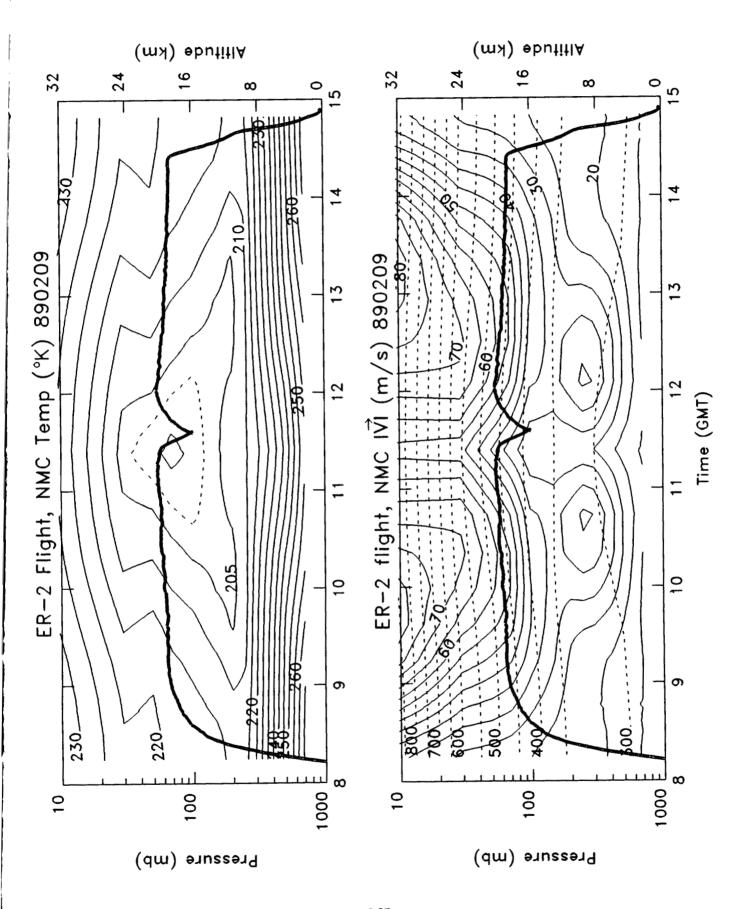


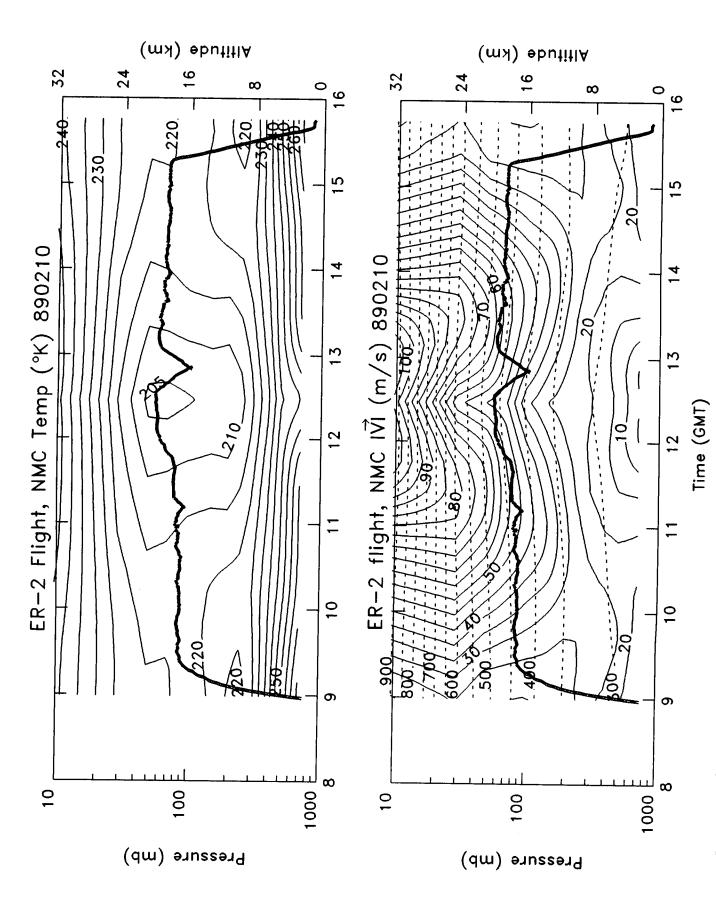


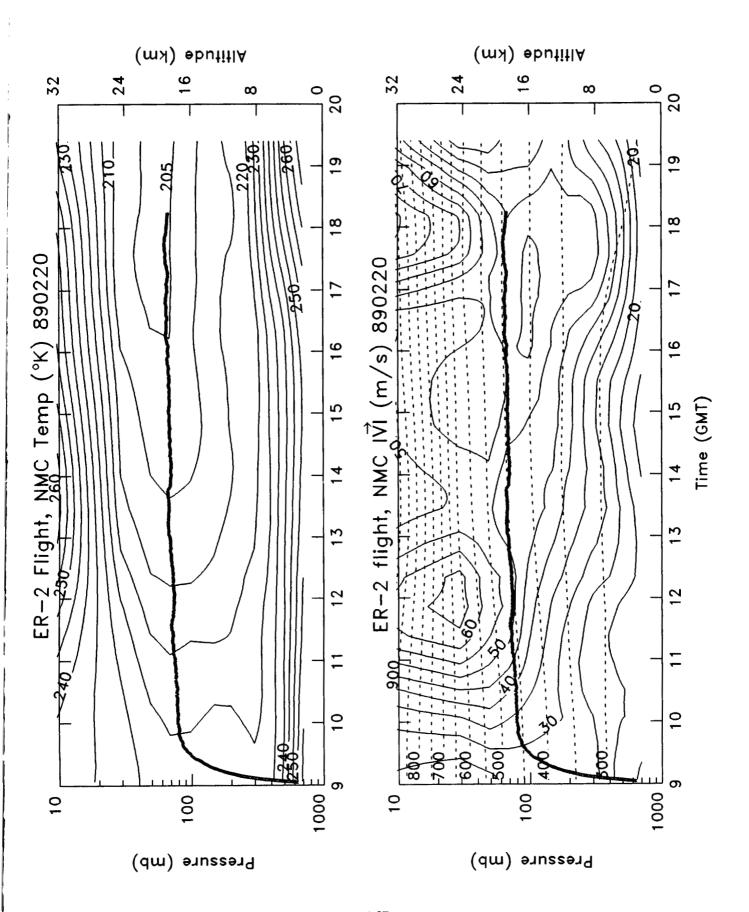


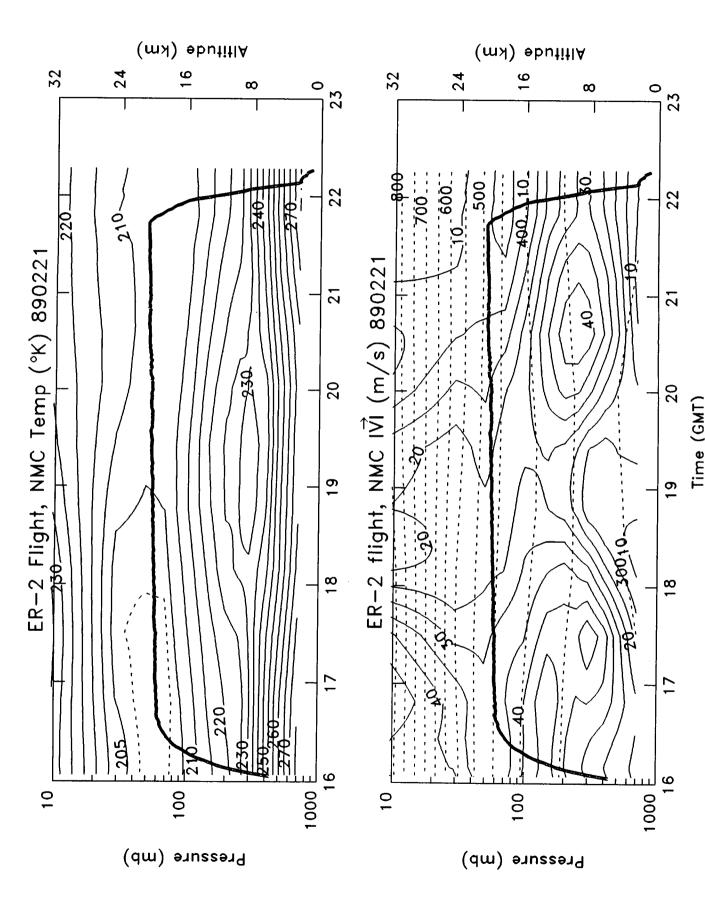












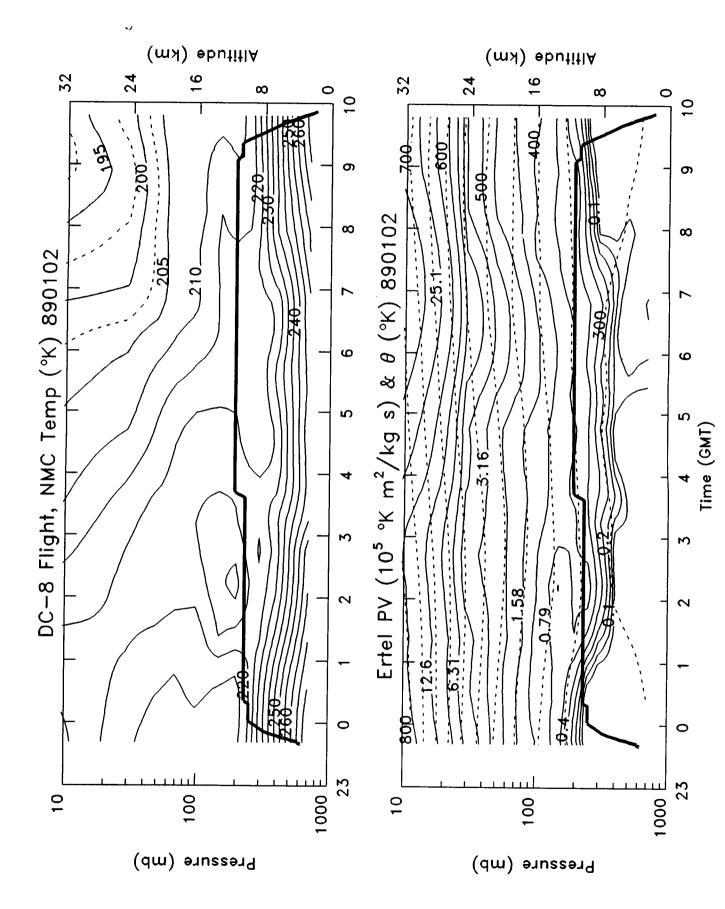
Section IVb, DC-8 Curtain files

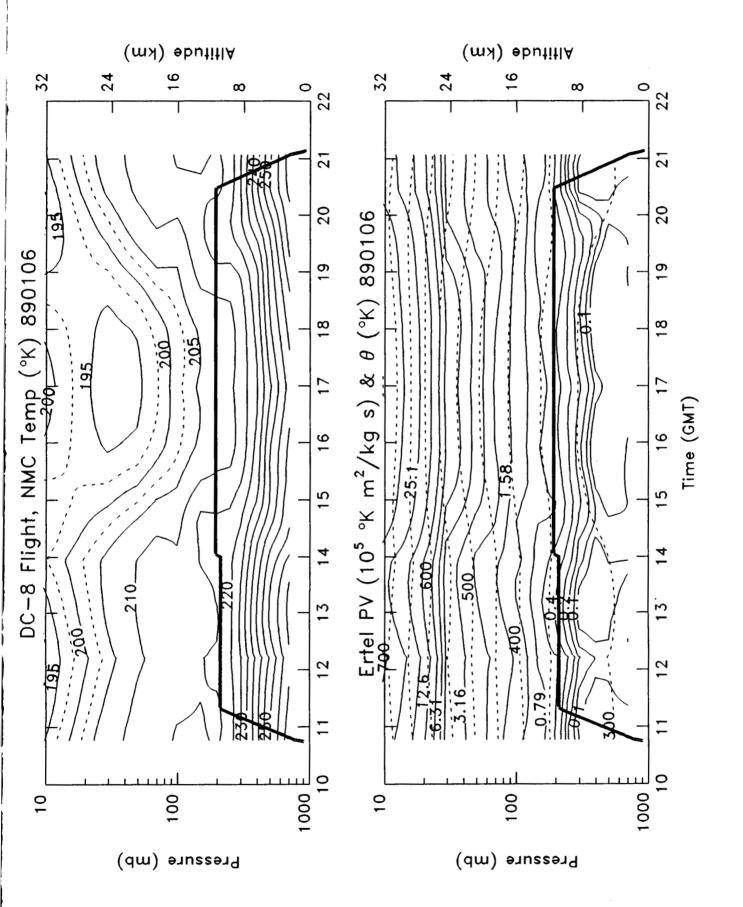
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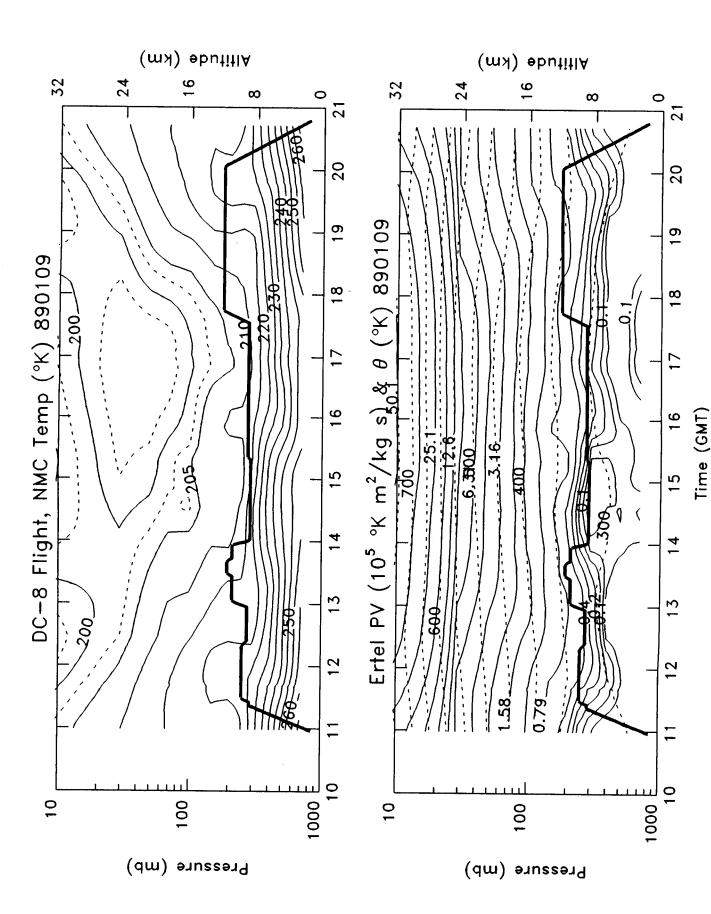
Temperatures following the DC-8. The thin solid lines are at 5 K contour increments, while the dashed lines are at 2.5 K contour increments. The thick solid line indicates the DC-8 altitude. The NMC data are plotted with the log pressure scale on the left hand side, while the aircraft altitude is plotted in terms of pressure altitude on the right hand side. Note: the DC-8 pressure altitude is approximately proportional to log pressure, but the two match only to within about one kilometer.

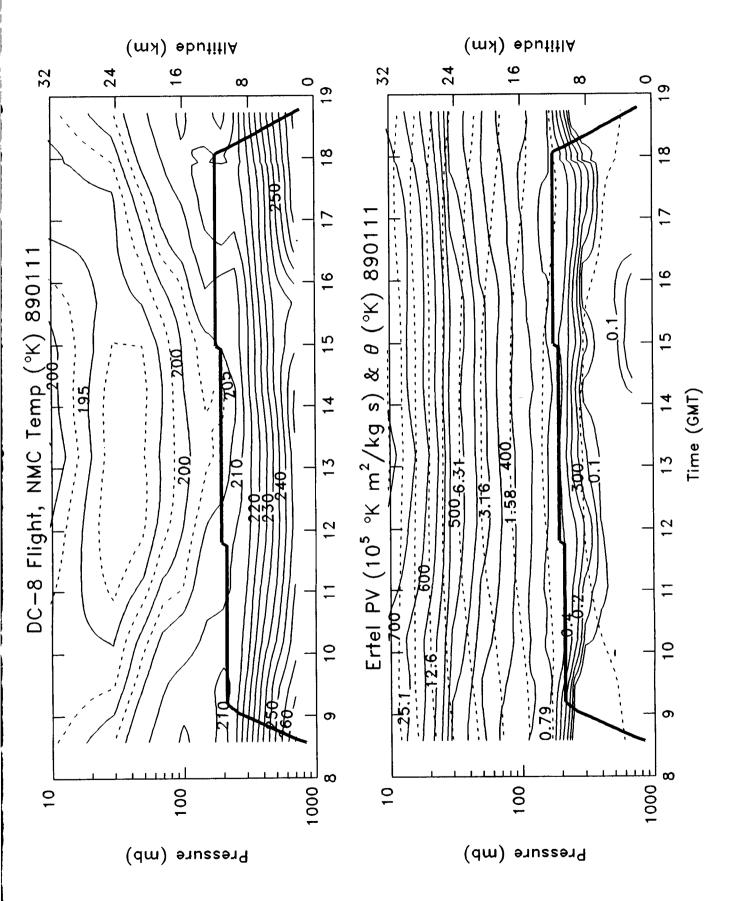
Bottom:

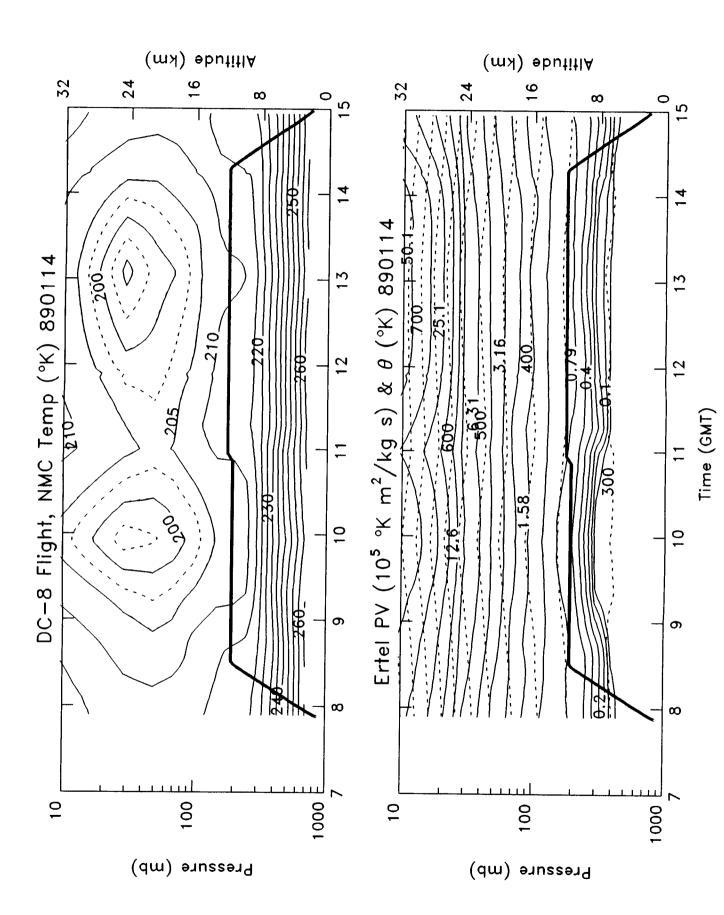
As in the top figure, but for Ertel's potential vorticity (solid lines, see text) and potential temperature (dashed lines, 50 K contour increment). The Epv is contoured on a logarithmic scale.

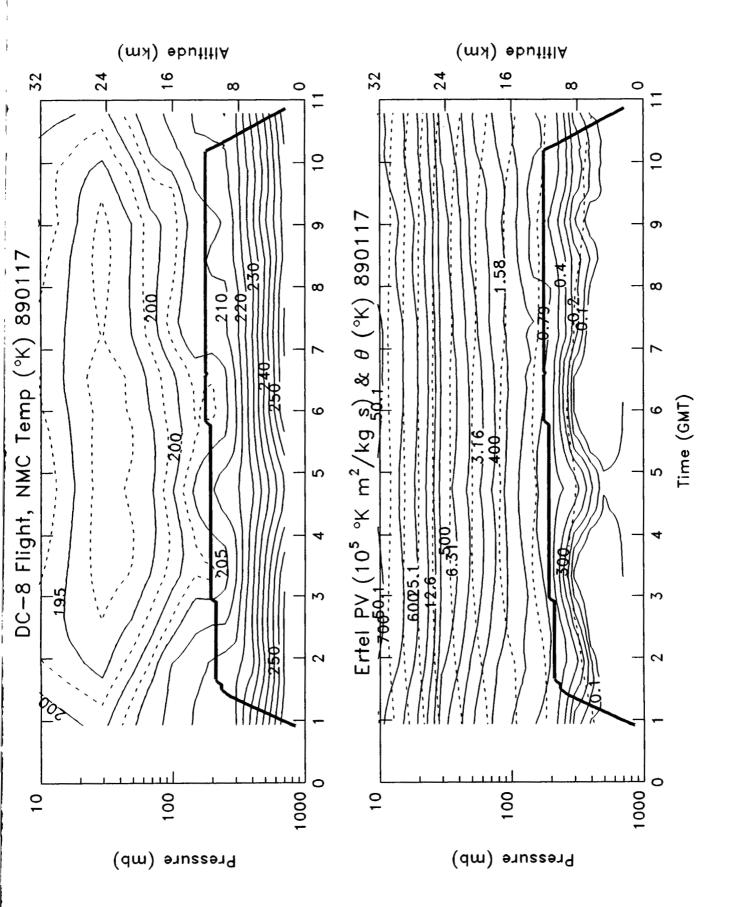


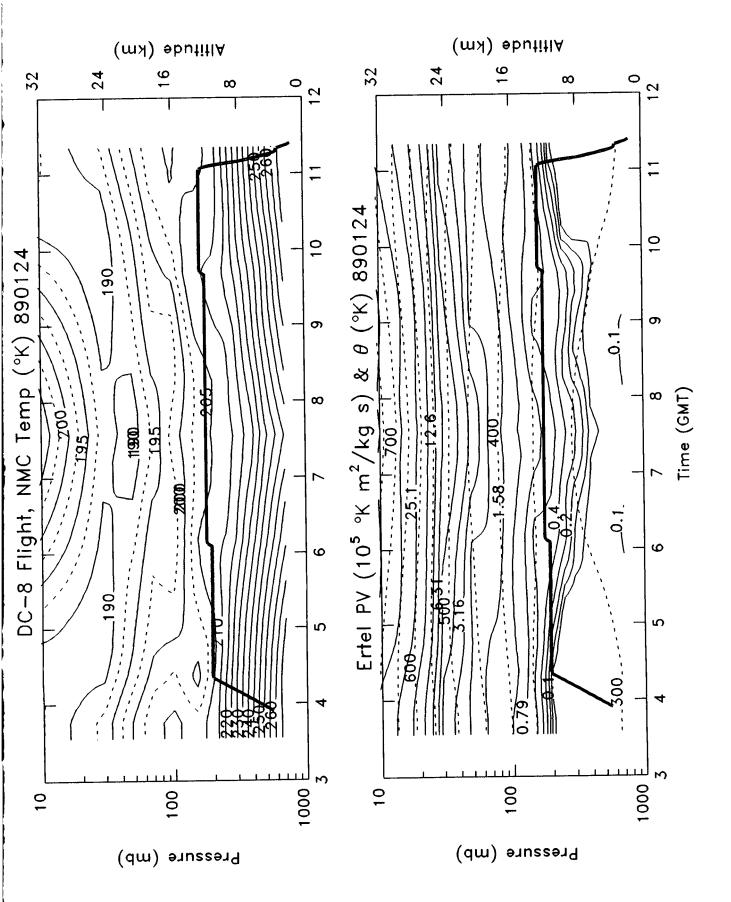


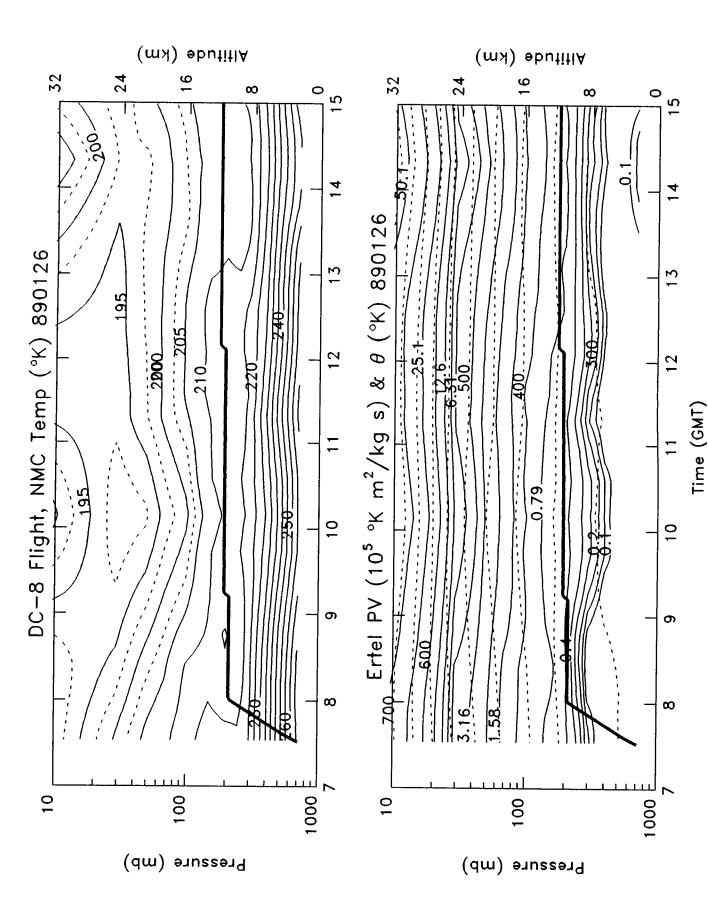


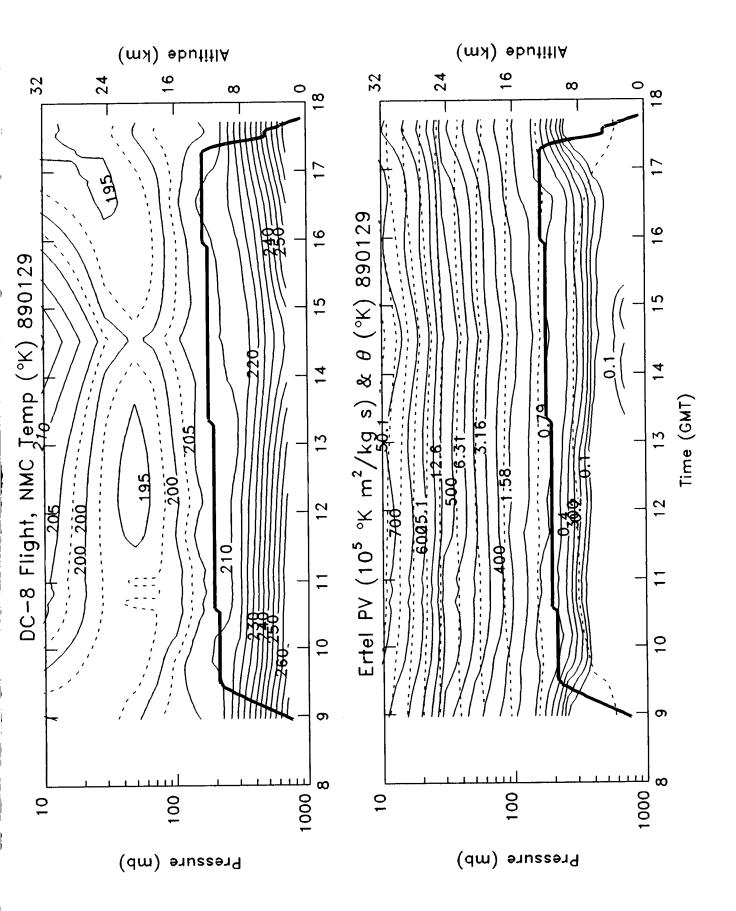


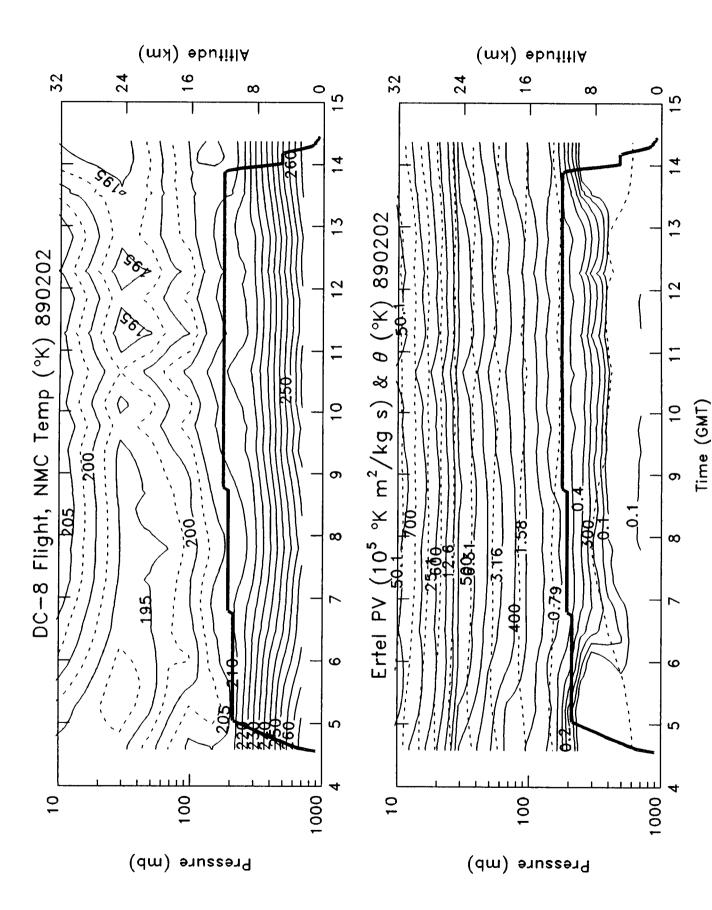


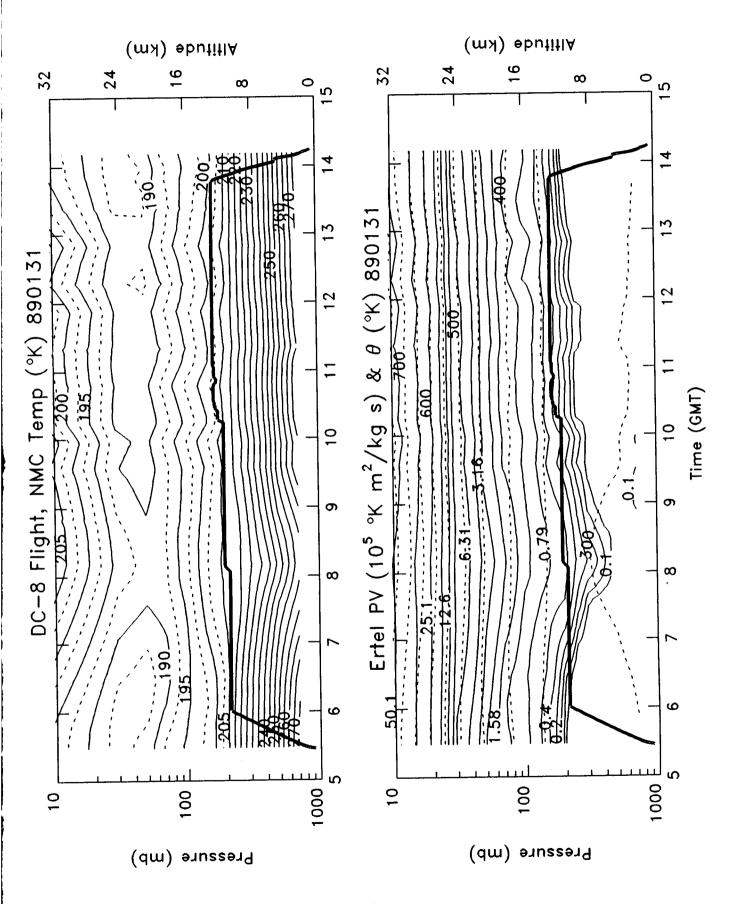


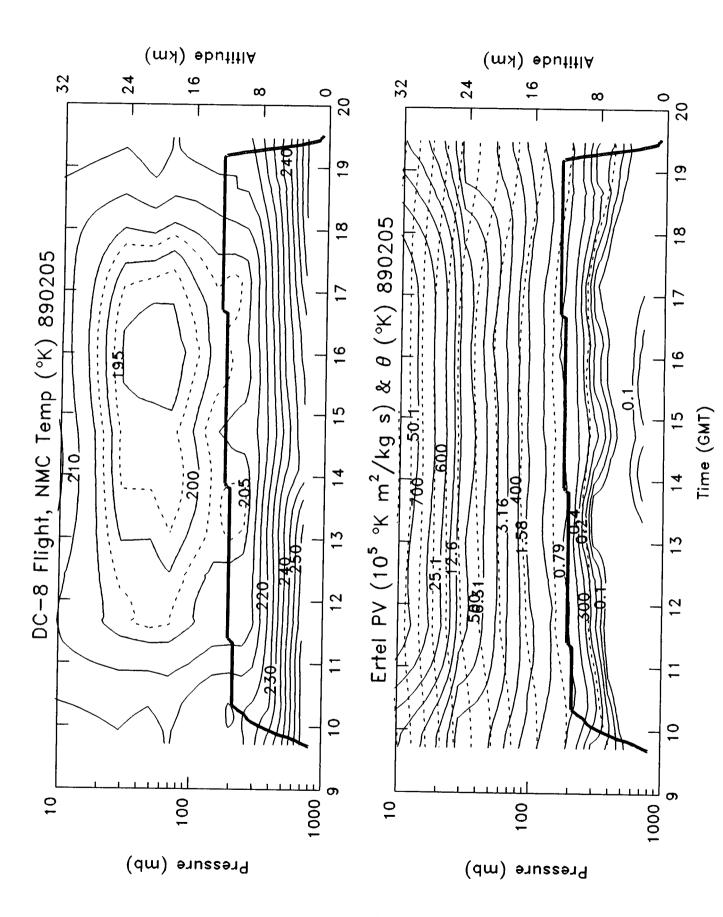


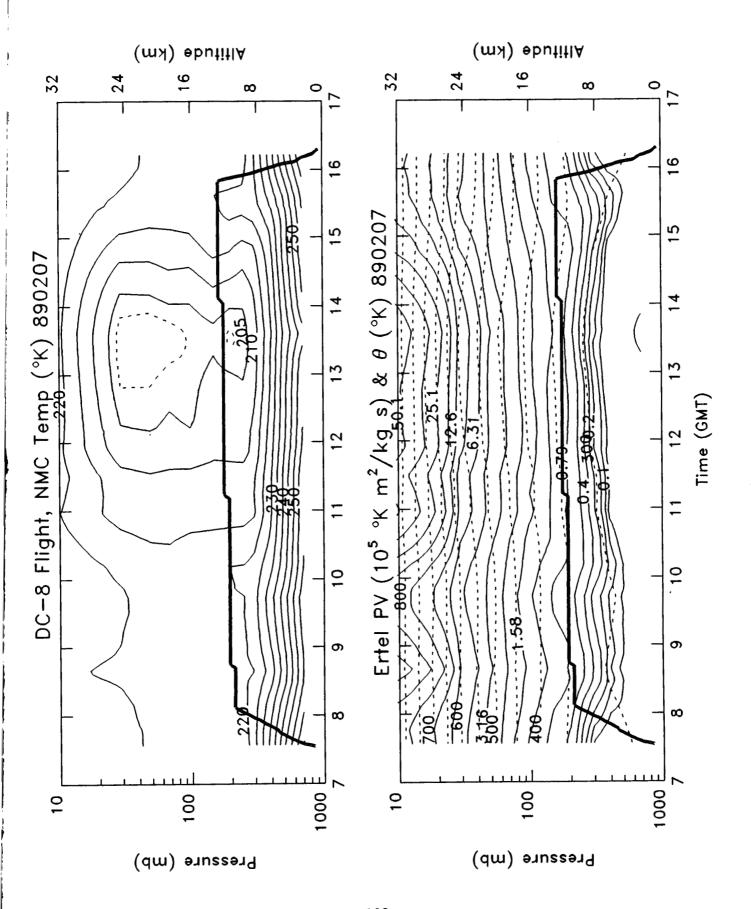


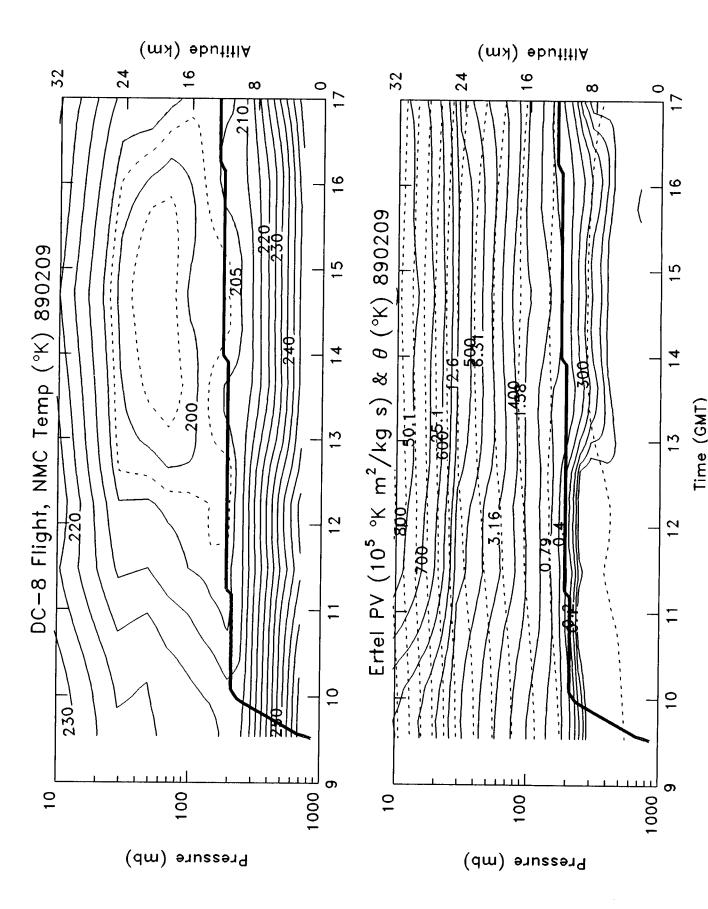


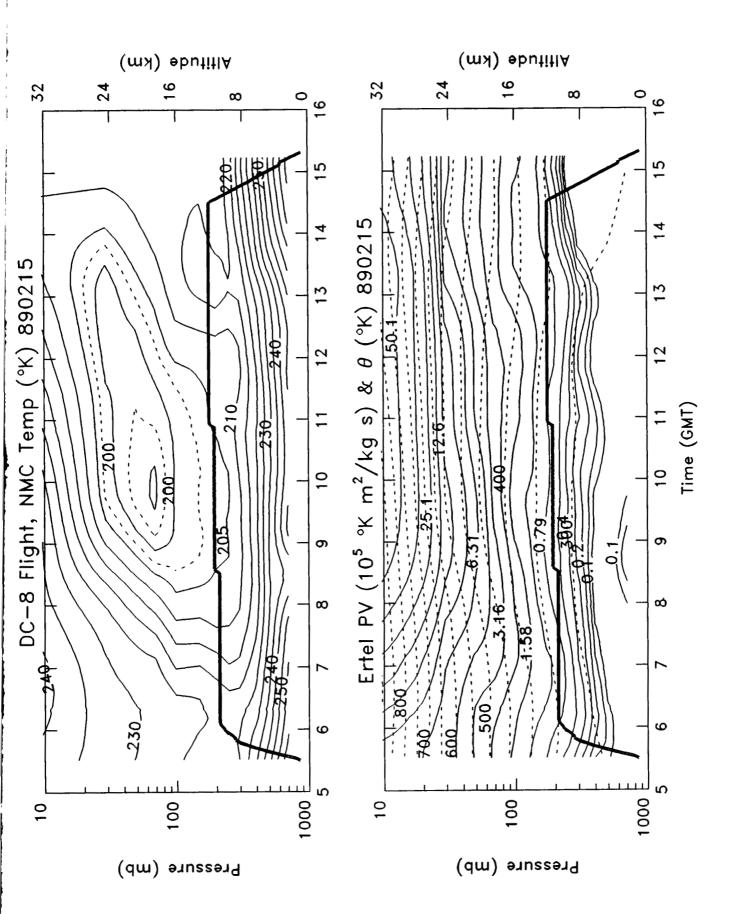












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16. Abstract					
Northern Hemisphere meteorological data for the months of January and February 1989 in the lower stratosphere are shown. National Meteorological Center (NMC)					
data, and Total Ozone Map	=		•		
stereographic projections of 100-mb temperatures, 50-mb temperatures, 50-mb					
geopotential heights, total ozone, and Ertel's potential vorticity (Epv) on both					
400 K and 460 K isentropic surfaces. In addition, latitude/height cross sections at 10°E of balanced wind isotachs, wind vectors, potential temperature, and					
temperature are also shown. Horizontal traces of NASA ER-2 and DC-8 flight					
tracks are also included. Vertical profiles of NMC temperatures following flight					
paths of both aircraft are shown. In addition, vertical profiles of wind speed					
are contoured following the ER-2 for estimating the lateral penetration into the polar vortex, while vertical profiles of Ertel's potential vorticity are inclu-					
ded for estimating the vertical penetration of the DC-8 into the stratosphere.					
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